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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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The Trinity Church estate in New York city is worth $150,000,000, and is rapidly increasing in value.

A modern improvement, according to the New York Witness, is to drop the m in the abreviations a. m. and p. m. as, for example, 11 a. and 4.30 p.

A royal proclamation was published in England recently calling in all gold coins not of the present reign. After a certain date all such coins will not be legal tender, but will not lose any of their value.

The present wealth of the religious orders of France is computed at $200,000,000. Ten years ago it was $150,000,000 and at the close of Louis Philippe's reign it was $15,000,000. The French Chamber has decided to tax them more heavily.

It is now generally conceded, avers the Brooklyn Citizen, that the microscope is of far more importance to man than the telescope. It is all very well to hunt for wandering comets and to study the topography of Mars, but humanity is at present more interested in disease-producing bacteria than in distant planets.

Census Bulletin No. 17, devoted to educational statistics, shows that while the population of Wisconsin has increased 28.23 per cent. in ten years, the enrollment in public schools has increased only 16.97 per cent. There are more than 53,000 pupils in the parochial schools of the state—about 13 per cent. of the total enrollment.

When Captain Samuel F. Keller, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was elected Sheriff of Dauphin County he prepared his letter of resignation, but before he sent it to the railroad officials, states the Chicago Herald, an order was issued by the company giving him three years' leave of absence. This attests the esteem in which the captain is held by the railroad authorities.

An English statistician says "that public wealth is made up of ten items, every one of which can be calculated to a nicety except the value of public works. Thus land is worth thirty times the assessed annual rental valuation. Houses are worth eighteen times the rental. Furniture, according to insurance agents, is worth, on the average, half the value of the house. In the comparison of aggregate values arrived at by this computation, our own country comes out ahead. The wealth of France is $45,500,000,000, that of the United Kingdom $48,000,000,000, and that of the United States $68,000,000,000."

The New York Sun suggests that disbelievers in vaccination for small-pox should consider the statements just made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Brouardel. While Germany loses only 110 persons per annum from small-pox, France actually loses 14,000, to be accounted for by the rigid way in which vaccination is enforced in Germany, and by the carelessness of the Frenchman. In 1865, when vaccination was not obligatory in Prussia, the mortality was 27 per 100,000 inhabitants. After vaccination was enforced the mortality fell in 1874 to 3.60 per 100,000, and in 1886 to 0.049. At the present time the mortality from this cause in France is 13 per 100,000.

If Mr. Eiffel should visit the world's fair at Chicago in 1893, he would be compelled to admit, predicts the Chicago Herald, that the famous tower which he designed and erected for the recent Paris exposition was a small and contemptible affair compared with the one which will there meet his astonished gaze. The Eiffel tower is to be completely outdone by enterprising Chicago capitalists. They intend to "see" Mr. Eiffel and go him 492 feet better. They will erect a tower which, instead of stopping at the height of Eiffel's—1000 feet—will be pushed skyward to the altitude of 1492 feet. Thus Chicago will obtain a tower that will surpass the celebrated one at Paris and furnish the highest testimonial of its regard for the memory of the late lamented discoverer.

"In looking over the pages of our Mexican contemporaries it is always surprising," confesses the New York Sun, "to see the reports of the work of gangs of bandits in various states of the republic. These bandits are yet, as they have been for generations, the curse of Mexico, and the government is disgraced by its lack of energy in dealing with them. In some parts of the country travel is dangerous, the ranchmen are terrorized, and goods cannot be safely transported over the public highways. There are fights from time to time between the troops and the bandits, but the latter appear to win the day nearly as often as the former. We should think that the governments of those of the states in which the bandits carry on operations would undertake the business of suppressing them. Their existence must always act as a serious drawback to Mexican prosperity."

Human Ministry.

To all who walk the ways of earth,
Of noble or of humble birth,
Belongs a power offpriceless worth,
Divinely given,
Beloved of heaven.

A power, beautiful indeed,
To help their fellows in their need,
The hunger of their souls to feed,
And make less dreary,
Lives sad and weary;

By little things that cost not much—
A kindly word, a look, a touch—
Thus sunny gleams to bring to such
As lack life's sweetness
In its completeness.

Yet o'er earth's pathways high and low,
Do mortals hungry, fainting go,
For what their fellows might bestow
Their hearts to lighten,
Their days to brighten.

Not pitiless are all, nor cold,
Yet all unthinkingly withhold
Much they might give more dear than gold,
To spirits weary,
With burdens dreary.

No one his fellow's heart may read,
Or know the measure of his need,
Or number those who inly bleed,
Yet smiling cover
Their heart-wounds over;

And none there are of all that live
That live not better, to receive
The pleasant things that all may give
Of helpful power,
In every hour.

The kindly word and look and smile,
How mighty are they to beguile,
And make earth's often weary while
Not wholly cheerless,
Though never tearless.

Alas! the many that remain
In spirit-hunger and in pain,
And wait and long and pine in vain
For such revealing
Of fellow-feeling.

O, mortals, freely give of such—
The cheering word, the smile, the touch—
That nothing cost, that help so much
Sad hearts to lighten,
Dark hours to brighten.
—[Frances A. Percy, in the Ledger.

Origin of a Masterpiece.

"What a bear!" exclaimed the young lieutenant, as he joined a group consisting of several officers and two ladies, who were seated on deck, protected by a tent from the sun's hot rays.

"Of whom are you speaking, Monsieur de Poilly?"

"Of your engineer, Colonel."

The last-named person, the Comte de Maudave, turned in the direction indicated by his subordinate, and saw in an arm-chair, at a little distance, a man with closed eyes, either asleep or pretending to be so, for the purpose of escaping the conversation of the people round him.

Before going further, we ought to explain to the reader that this little scene occurred in 1768, on the forecdeck of a fine vessel which was sailing from the East to the Island of Madagascar.

"He is not my engineer," said Monsieur de Maudave, with a smile, "for I had no choice in the matter. Monsieur de Praslin, Minister to His Majesty, Louis Fifteenth, inflicted this person upon me when he sent me to take possession of the colony, with the title of 'Commander for the King.' You all know that we are going to teach the Madagascans to love France; we are going, with only fifty soldiers and hardly any arms, not to conquer, but to persuade."

The man who spoke so confidently of substituting persuasion for gunshots was an acknowledged Prince Charming, a perfect type of the chivalrous, gallant and brilliant officer. He had asked and obtained permission of government to go and subdue with pacific measures the beautiful island which was fast escaping from French domination. So certain was he of success that he was bringing with him his charming young wife, as well as her mother, who was the active and intelligent widow of a Governor of the East Indies.

The presence of these ladies beguiled the tedium of the voyage by arousing the gallantry of the brilliant and aristocratic officers, all of whom were accustomed to the manners of the French court and who, in spite of the difference in their ranks, now met in genial intercouse, by virtue of their equality of birth, and the prospect of the dangers to be braved in common during their hazardous expedition.

The young engineer alone kept entirely aloof from this elegant and genial circle, seeming to live a separate existence within the narrow limits of the ship. He was reserved and silent even to sullenness, and yet seemed possessed of the powers of pleasing, being scarcely thirty years old, with a handsome face and form, though perhaps a trifle effeminate, and very elegant manners. The gracious and charming Comtesse de Maudave had exerted herself to tame the savage, but in vain; he seemed to care for nothing but mathematics and geometry, and was always absorbed in problems and calculations.

On this occasion, the Colonel, provoked by Monsieur de Poilly's remarks, pronounced a very unflattering panegyric upon the young engineer.

"He is a fool of the worst kind, for so much conceit combined with absurd sensitiveness could never exist in an original mind. He has a bad disposition, and his parents, who come from Havre, confessed to me that they had despaired of his making a success of anything. He does not know what he wants; when he was quite a child he ran away from home to be a hermit; later he went to Martinique, having resolved to be a traveler after reading "Robinson Crusoe." He enlisted, and fought with great courage; he has been to Holland, and in Russia, Monsieur le Chevalier, as he chose to be called, was so fortunate as to win the protection of the Empress Catherine. Everywhere his wild, repellant nature brought him to misery; a short time ago he was starving in Paris in a miserable lodging in the Macons-Sarbonne, giving lessons in mathematics, when he could find pupils, and the minister, Monsieur de Praslin, being petitioned in his behalf, appointed him to accompany me to Madagascar to repair the walls of Fort Dauphin, where we are to install ourselves."

"I think," said Madame de Maudave gently, "that perhaps he is one of those strange genuises who can be managed—like a child—"

"No one can manage him."

"You think not? For my part, I believe his character in spite of his foolish pride, contains a great deal of sweetness and nobility. I have often surprised him wrapt in revery."

"That fellow? There is not a grain of sentiment in his nature. If he seems thoughtful, it is only because he is plotting to escape from the work expected of him without exposing his ignorance. He does not know his business, and must have obtained his commission through favor only. Wait a minute—you shall have a proof that he knows nothing of science. It will be amusing."

The Colonel then told one of the sailors to go and call the engineer, who seemed to have fallen asleep in his chair. The young man rose, and and in compliance with the order received, sauntered, with an air of assurance, towards the commander. Madame de Maudave looked at him and whispered,

"His eyes are wide open, he does not look as if he had just been wakened suddenly. What a soft, dreamy expression they have! I tell you he is more a poet than a mathematician."

Her husband shrugged his shoulders, and then addressed the engineer, who had now approached the group.

"Pardon me, Monsieur le Chevalier, for disturbing you, but we want the aid of your learning to decide a question upon which we cannot agree. One of these gentlemen insists that it is possible to ignite gun-powder by means of a sunbeam passing through a lens."

"That is absurd," said the umpire peremptorily without an instant's reflection.

The officers exchanged glances with each other, and the young engineer, annoyed by their evident incredulity, added,

"It is very easy to prove it. Bring me a little powder." A minute later, he had boldly placed the powder in the hollow of his hand, and proceeded to catch a sunbeam with a lens taken from a telescope. It was in vain that the others tried to dissuade him; he was obstinate, and in a few seconds a flame burst out in his palm. His self-love enabled him to stifle the cry of pain which rose to his lips, but a terrible grimace told that his fool-hardiness was punished, and a laugh broke from the least charitable of the spectators.

From that day he was hardly ever seen by his fellow-voyagers. Wounded to the quick at having been made ridiculous before two ladies, he could not pardon the Comte de Maudave, and refused to remain under his command.

When the vessel touched at the Isle of France he went on shore and insisted on staying there. He bought a miserable cabin in the Pamplemousses quarter, and lived on the fruit of the country, which in that blest climate is to be had almost for the gathering. Here he remained several months, and at the first opportunity returned to his own country.

During his retirement the unsuccessful engineer had discovered his true vocation, for he brought back with him the most poetic romance ever written. The work was signed "Bernardin de Saint Pierre," and entitled "Paul and Virginia!"—[From the French, in Epoch.

A "Hobbet."

We do not know the origin of the word "Hobbet," for it is not in any dictionary that we have had occasion to consult; yet it is said to be in common use in Wales as a measure of grain just as the bushel is with us. A hobbet of barley is 147 pounds, of wheat 160, of oats 105, and of peas and beans 180 pounds. Perhaps the compilers of some of the newer dictionaries may strike upon this old grain measure and give its derivation. —[New York Sun.

Strange to say, the actor does not relish the idea that there is always somebody to take his part.

NATIONAL AIRS.

An Extensive Collection by the Marine Band Leader.

Many Curious Facts Brought Out in a Long Search.

One of the most remarkable works ever published under the authority of the government is the book just out by Mr. John Philip Sousa, conductor of the United States Marine Band, which contains the national and patriotic songs of nearly every nation in the world. The preparation of this book occupied about two years of fairly close labor, although even before work was commenced in earnest Mr. Sousa had been gradually gathering material since 1876. It was then that the idea first suggested itself to him, when bands from foreign countries came to Philadelphia at the Centennial Exposition.

Some curious facts are brought to light by an examination of this collection, which includes about 250 airs. Turkey furnishes one which is full of minor chords of wild, discordant harmony, which is supposed to be characteristic of a people closed in from contact with more enlightened and cultured people, and also another song with a stirring theme and broad, full harmony, which indicates that the composer had had the advantage of a musical education in Germany. The airs of the Spanish Islands are dreamy and soft, as might be expected, while a surprise is found in an Esquimo Indian air that is tender and sweet and would do credit to any nation. The beauty of this, however, is brought out in the harmony by Mr. Sousa. The air which we know as "America," but which is the English "God Save the Queen," belongs to no less than seven different nations, and even the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," have been appropriated from airs sung in Europe long before the United States was a nation.

After Mr. Sousa had commenced his work officially there were three nations that changed their national airs on account of change of government or ruler. Brazil overthrew the emperor and became a republic, and the present national air was the result of a competitive contest made last June. Portugal adopted a new air when the young King Carlos was proclaimed, and Nicaragua selected a new one when she elected a new president. Some of the airs from out-of-the-way places were whistled or sung to Mr. Sousa, and he noted them down and then harmonized them afterward.

Austria's national hymn was written by Hayden, who was prompted to his task by hearing "God Save the King" sung in England, while in New Zealand the national anthem was composed in an effort to secure a prize of ten guineas offered by a newspaper. Bohemia's national air forms a prominent part of Balfe's overture to "The Bohemian Girl," and Nicaragua's state hymn was written by a member of the government band. One singular fact is developed, namely, that the smallest republic in the world, that of San Marino, has the longest national song. It consists of twelve verses, each with a different time.—[Washington Star.

Popular Songs.

At every London music hall from twenty to thirty songs, or even more, will be sung in the course of the evening, and of all these perhaps two or three in a year will catch the popular favor, be played on barrel-organs, whistled by street boys, adapted for burlesques and pantomimes, and overrun the entire country in a marvellously short time, until it palls upon the very villagers. Some fifteen years ago, for example, it was impossible to go anywhere in the United Kingdom without hearing a certain Tommy being vocally adjured to make room for his uncle.

It would be curious to resuscitate Tommy and his uncle now and see how much success they would obtain with the public of today. The tune was irresistibly catching; but it would probably fall on deaf ears now. No superannuated thing is so utterly dead and forgotten as a once popular music-hall song, compared to which Jonah's gourd was a hardy annual. Who compose the ephemeral tunes? Their names seldom or never appear, any more than do those of the gentlemen who write the songs, though it is safe to conclude from internal evidence in either case that they are not persons of exalted musical and literary eminence.

And what are the songs like? Do they show any graphic or satirical power, any command of the pathos and humor which appeal to popular tastes? One would hesitate to answer in the negative, since these ditties are found acceptable by those whom they are intended to delight, and yet to hear or read them is apt to produce a conviction that the music-hall public is entertained with the same facility as excited Mr. Pickwick's envy in the case of Mr. Peter Magnus' friends.—[Harper's Magazine.

Dr. Koch's Daily Life.

Dr. Koch, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News, is no early riser; on the contray, he only gets up at 9 o'clock, unless there be some particular reason for commencing his day earlier. He takes a long time to dress, as he is very particular, and makes his toilet at once for the day. Instead of drinking coffee for breakfast, Dr. Koch takes a thick soup made of flour, into which he breaks an enormous quantity of toasted black bread. After this simple meal he repairs to his laboratory, which he does not leave till 2 o'clock. At this hour dinner is served. It consists of soup, roast meat, and a light pudding. On the stroke of three a white horse from the livery stable stands before his door. On this animal the professor trots briskly off to the Thiergarten. This ride, for which he wears a rather pecular riding suit and an enormous slouch hat, lasts about an hour.

The rest of his time till 8 in the evening is devoted solely to study. At the supper, as sumptuous as the dinner is simple, there must always be three or four sorts of meat. Dr. Koch drinks during his meal large quantities of soda water. After his supper, and sometimes during his supper, he receives the visits of friends and acquaintances, with whom he remains in lively conversation till midnight. Then he goes to bed, but when there reads all sorts of political and scientific magazines and papers, as he has not sufficient leisure time during the day. He receives the visits of physicians and other persons in the afternoon. He is said to complain bitterly to his intimate friends of the way he is disturbed and bothered by visits from persons who are perfect strangers to him.

The Ways of Camels.

If any other animal gives out it is still possible to make it travel a few miles by a judicious use of patience and a club; but not so with a camel. When he lies down he will get up only when he feels like doing so; you may drag at the string which is fastened to the stick through his nostrils till you tear it out, he will only groan and spit. It was my first experience with camels, and I vowed that it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen, and are suited only to Asiatics, the most patient and long-suffering of human beings.

Besides their infirmities of temper, resulting, I believe, from hereditary dyspepsia, as evidenced by such coated tongues, offensive breaths and gurgling stomachs I have seen with no other ruminants, they are delicate in the extreme. They can work only in the winter months, for as soon as their wool begins to fall, Samson like, their strength abandons them.

They can travel only over a country where there are no stones, for the pads of their feet wear out and then they have to be patched, a most troublesome operation. The camel is thrown and a piece of leather stitched on over the foot, the stitches being taken through the soft part of it; in this condition it may travel till the skin has thickened again; or, what is more likely, until it refuses to take a step.—[Century.

Modern Views of Consumption.

Two things are now believed to be necessary for the production of consumption—the tubercle bacillus and a disordered state of the body, such as to favor its growth—in other words, seed and a fertile soil; and if either is wanting, the disease is not produced. We never know when we may take in the germs on our food or in the air, hence we should see to it that we do not give them a fertile soil. "It is of primal consequence," says Dr. S. S. Burt, in a paper recently published in the New York Medical Record, "to elevate the tone of the tissues and the fluids that bathe them to a sanitary pitch, where they themselves are the best of germicides. Bacteria do not thrive upon such nourishment."

While it is almost certain that the disease itself is not inherited, it is well established that a debased quality of blood and tissue, in which the germs of consumption find their proper food, is transmitted from parent to child. If both parents come from consumptive families their children have little chance of escaping the disease, but "a child with good blood for a legacy, even from one parent," says Dr. Burt, "has every reason to expect immunity from the disease, if he is reared intelligently. Such children must be properly clothed, very carefully fed, and encouraged to spend the greater part of their daily life in the open air."—

A Pushing Agent.

Peddler—Please, mum, I'm sellin' a polish to clean silver.

Housekeeper (sharply)—Don't want none.

Peddler—Very sorry, mum, but I see the neighbors was right. They said there was no use callin' here, 'cause you didn't have no silver.

Housekeeper (wildly)—Gimme six boxes.—[New York Weekly.

The Canceled Contract.

A couple of twins, who were so much alike that even their most intimate friends could not distinguish the one from the other, once played the following trick upon a hair-dresser. One of them went to the shop and had himself shaved and his hair cut. When this was done he asked the barber:

"Do you contract with your customers?"

"Yes, sir."

"May I have a contract?"

"Why not?"

"How much is it?"

"Two dollars."

The man paid the money, and said: "I thought it advisable to make this bargain, as my beard and hair grow with extraordinary rapidity. I shall have to come here a good many times."

"Come as often as you please."

Two hours afterward the other twin put in an appearance with long, shaggy hair and stubbly chin.

"Here I am again," he said.

The barber was dumfounded.

"What, back so soon?"

"As you see."

Our barber was thoroughly bewildered, but there was no help for it. He cut the hair and shaved the beard of his extraordinary customer.

"Never saw anything like it in my life," he said, when he had finished the job.

"I can believe you!" replied the customer. "By-the-by, I am going to the theatre to-night, and, of course, I shall have to come here a third time."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the barber, "the senhor surely doesn't wish to ruin a poor father of a family. Here is your two dollars, and let me entreat you by all that is sacred not to come here again."

Thus the two brothers were shaved and "polled" gratis.

The Elephant's Hide in Commerce.

The tanning of elephant's hides is comparatively a new industry. The method employed is practically the same as in the tanning of cow-hides, except that a stronger combination of the tannic ingredients is required and a greater length of time, about six months, is necessary to perform the work. When the hide is taken out of the vat it is about one and one-half inches thick. Articles made of elephant's hide are expensive luxuries. A small pocket-book of elephant leather, without any gold or silver ornamentation, costs about $40.

A small satchel made of the same leather costs anywhere from $300 to $400. Cigar cases, card cases and similar articles vary from $25 to $100. Floor rugs are also made out of the leather. In finishing the hide no attempt is made to glaze or polish it. Everything is done to preserve its natural color and appearance. It is a very enduring leather, several years' wear having but little effect upon it. The scarcity of elephants and the great expense entailed in the tanning of their hides precludes the possibility of elephant leather ever becoming a thing of popular and general use.

Put to the Test.

Travers—I want to ask you a question. Suppose that five years from now I should be walking the street clothed literally in rags, wearing a battered old hat and shoes full of holes. Would you think enough of me then to take me by the hand, buy me a new outfit, give me a bath, put five dollars in my hand and send me away with your blessing?

Dashaway — Why, of course I would. How absurd.

Travers—Then bring the scene a little nearer. Suppose that in four years from now you should meet me as I have described myself, with this exception—that I had on a good hat. Would you still do the square thing?

Dashaway—Why certainly. What—

Travers—Make it still nearer. Call it three years and say I didn't need a bath. Throw off the blessing and make it two years.

Dashaway (facetiously)—Make it a year, with a good pair of shoes, eh? Substitute a new suit and—(a great light dawning on him)—O-h——

Travers—And, if you are a man of your word, let me have five dollars!—[The Clothier.

Did Not Do Miracles.

A little town near Providence boasts a church whose pastor, besides being an eloquent preacher, is a man of stalwart proportions. At one of his evening prayer meetings the services were disturbed by two young men, who audibly scoffed at everthing they saw or heard. Finally the pastor remonstrated with them on their behavior and asked them why they attended the meeting.

"We came expecting to see miracles performed," impudently replied one of the rascals. Leaving the desk and walking quietly down the aisle the pastor seized one after the other by the collar, and, as they disappeared out of the door, remarked: "We don't perform miracles here, but we do cast out devils."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

BY the premature explosion of a blast at the Bangor Excelsior Slate Company, Belvidere, N. J., A. E. Rowland, Superintendent, and James Rowland, workman, were instantly killed. Both were married men and leave families.

HUGHES and Buttner, the bogus divorce lawyers of New York City, were sentenced to five and seven years' imprisonment respectively.

WILLIAM W. KINGSLEY, one of the officials in the Custom House in Richford Vt., recently committed suicide by hanging in his barn. Despondency was the cause.

THE bill providing for Rapid Transit in New York City was passed by both Senate and House at Albany, and sent to the Governor for approval.

BARKER BROS. & CO., bankers of Philadelphia, Penn., who assigned during the recent stringency in the money market, effected a settlement, and resumed business under the firm name of Barker & Co.

GOVERNOR HILL signed the bill giving Rapid Transit to New York City.

FRANK BUTLER, ex-tax collector for Ridley Township, Delaware County, Penn., has fled, and a deficit in his accounts of $7100 has been discovered.

AN accident at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg, Penn., caused the death of John C. Beck, a boss rigger, and John Engleman. They were in a cage eighty-five feet from the ground, placing in position a quarter section of a lip ring weighing 2000 pounds, when the cable snapped and the cage dropped. Both men were almost instantly killed.

ALASKA COLLIERY, at Mount Carmel, Penn., the Reading Coal and Iron Company's largest mine, suspended operations indefinitely, throwing out of employment 700 hands. Bellmore and Morris Ridge mines have also been compelled to suspend, owing to a scarcity of cars.

GEORGE M. BRADLEY, who was the first patient in this country to receive the Koch lymph inoculation, died a few days ago at New Haven, Conn.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has vetoed the joint resolution of the Legislature instructing the United States Senators from Pennsylvania to support the Federal Election bill. This is his first veto.

THE Manhattan Elevated Railway, of New York City, secured control of the Suburban rapid-transit line.

THE Philadelphia & Easton Railroad which is projected to run from New Hope, Bucks County, to Easton, Penn., has passed under the control of the Reading Railroad.

FIRES in Brooklyn, N. Y., destroyed the Hecla Iron Works and Wallabout Sawmill, causing a loss of over $500,000.

IN the Legislature at Trenton William C. Heppenheimer was chosen Controller of New Jersey, and George R. Gray Treasurer.

South and West.

COLONEL GEORGE S. MANN, a veteran of the Mexican war, died a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal., at the age of ninety-three years.

IN the Nevada Legislature Senator Jones was re-elected United States Senator for the third time, receiving fifty-four votes out of sixty.

AT Jefferson City, Mo., the Senate passed a resolution similar to that adopted by the House a week ago, pledging that branch not to appropriate any money for the World's Fair should the Federal Election Force bill become a law.

THE Government Board of Control selected a site for the Federal exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill. The building is to be placed upon a plot of thirteen acres on the lake shore in Jackson Park, opposite Fifty-ninth street. The main building will cover four acres. The structure will be of stone, iron and glass.

THERE were but six men under ground at the time the fire broke out in the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., and four were saved. Jeremiah Bennett and Thomas Edwards were found by the rescuing parties but died shortly after being brought to the surface.

A DISASTROUS fire visited Charlotte, N. C., and the entire business portion of the city narrowly escaped destruction. Loss about $100,000.

THE mother of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees died a few days ago at Veedersburg, Ind., at the age of eighty-nine years.

MR. WITTER, Speaker of the Republican House in Montana, is dead; his death leaves the House a tie politically.

THE riots at Carbon Hill, Ala., are still in progress, and two companies of State troops have been ordered to the scene by Governor Jones. Not less than eight or ten colored men have been killed.

BURGLARS entered the Diamond Palace at San Francisco, Cal., the other night and stole $7500 worth of diamonds without disturbing the sleeping watchman. There is no clue to the thieves.

THE flour mill of Everett, Augenbough & Co. and the two store houses of the company at Waseca, Minn., were burned. The fire originated in a hot bed. The loss is $100,000.

AS an oil well shooter was on his way to a well near St. Mary's, Ohio, with a load of nitroglycerine, it exploded and blew the horses, wagon and driver to atoms. The only evidence of the disastor was a huge hole in the roadway.

THE town jail at Friar's Point, Miss., was discovered to be in flames and the prisoners were heard shrieking for rescue. The marshal, who had the key, lived some distance from the jail, and before his arrival the prison was entirely destroyed and three colored prisoners were burned to death. The prisoners started the fire by trying to burn the door in order to effect their escape.

THREE Engmark brothers, the oldest not yet twenty-three, have been arrested for systematically robbing two wholesale jewelry houses in Chicago, Ill., of diamonds, watches, etc. The aggregate of their stealings is thought to be at least $10,000.

THE Farmers' Alliance at Spartansburg, S. C., is in trouble, the Alliance store having failed for $30,000. Crookedness in management is charged.

THREE ships of the White Squadron, the flagship Chicago, the dispatch boat Dolphin and the gunboat Yorktown, maneuvered before Galveston, Texas, before going to New Orleans. The fleet is in command of Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Washington.

THE body of Secretary Windom was removed from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and taken to Washington; flags were at half-mast and different bodies passed resolutions of respect and sympathy. The body was met at Washington by the President and Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet.

BOTH branches of Congress adjourned as a mark of respect to Secretary Windom, who had been a member both of the Senate and the House.

THE Secretary of the Interior has issued an order directing that all persons engaged in quarrying stone on the Cherokee Strip be removed therefrom as intruders. He has further directed that all persons not having proper authority be prevented from entering the strip on any pretext whatever.

THE Navy Department is informed that the engines of the gunboat Concord developed 3404.529 horse power on her recent trial trip, being 4.529 horse power in excess of the contract requirements.

THERE was a large number of callers at the family home of the Windoms on the day before the funeral, and all who desired to do so were permitted to view the body of the dead Secretary as it lay in state.

THE War Department has instituted a system of inquiry at the Indian agencies, the results of which are intended to give the authorities a better acquaintance with the Indians. Five army officers have been detailed at as many agencies to observe the attitude of the Indians and the nature of their grievances, as well as to ascertain their strength.

SINCE the system of examination for promotion has been adopted for the army, 148 officers have been examined, of which number eleven have been found physically incapacitated.

THE Secretary of the Navy formally accepted the cruiser Newark and ordered that she be put in commission at Philadelphia.

CHIEF JUSTICK FULLER announced that the Supreme Court had decided to grant the petition of the counsel representing the British Government for leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition to prevent the District Court of Alaska proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, libelled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of Behring Sea.

THE pension charge during the past month was $1,080,570, and for the fiscal year thus far aggregates $70,081,057, against $63,455,718 for the first seven months of the preceding fiscal year.

THE reduction in the Public Debt during the month of January amounted to $15,805,186. The total debt is $846,595,045. The net cash in the Treasury, including subsidiary coin, is $70,880,545.

THE total coinage at the mints of the United States during the month of January was 10,258,125 pieces of the value of $6,598,736.25, of which $5,720,000 was gold, $3,653,536 silver and $134,800 nickel.

THE Secretary of War has directed Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagley to assume the duties of Chief of Ordnance of the War Department.

Foreign.

THROUGH the breaking of its tongue, a sleigh in which were seated Thomas Ripley and Lieutenant-Governor Stenthope was precipitated into the river Credit in Ontario, Canada. Both men were drowned.

THE Scotch strikers have resumed work on all the Scotch railroads, with the exception of the Caledonian Road.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, Member of the British Parliament for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time past, died at London. His end was quiet and peaceful. He was born in 1833. He was a noted atheist.

LATER NEWS.

THE business part of Richmond, Vt., was burned with a total loss of $30,000. But for help from Burlington and Waterbury the entire town would have gone.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, appointed Henry K. Braley, of Fall River, Judge of the Superior Court, vice Lathrop, promoted to the Supreme Bench, and John H. Burke, of Boston, Judge of the Municipal Court, vice Curtis, deceased.

BURGLARS broke into the home of Banker Cowles at Clark, Neb., knocked Cowles senseless and killed his wife. They got only $50 in cash.

A PRISONER named Harvey, while being taken to Wichita, Kan., on a fast running train, handcuffed, sprang through a window of the car and was killed.

THE business portion of Winnebago, Ill., was partially destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

AN epidemic of smallpox is raging in Rusk, Texas, and the surrounding country.

THE International American Money Commission had its second session at Washington, and Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, was elected President.

COMMISSIONER MITCHELL, of the Bureau of Patents, submitted to Congress his annual report.

SECRETARY BLAINE has purchased the old and historical mansion which he has occupied since becoming a member of President Harrison's Cabinet. Two years ago the Secretary leased it with the privilege of purchasing it any time for $65,000.

THE English Postmaster-General has promised to tabulate the arrival and departure of American mails.

THE people of Siam are suffering greatly owing to the failure of the rice crop.

THE Portuguese Government has failed again in its negotiations for a loan from Paris bankers.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has summoned General Vial, Minister of War of the Crispi Cabinet, to form a new Cabinet.

IN the British House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill removing religious difficulties; the motion was defeated after debate.

AN earthquake nearly destroyed the town of Ivana in Java. Other parts of Java also suffered severely, and twelve persons were killed and seventeen injured.

NINE artillerymen were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite at Montpellier, France.

THE City Poorhouse at Waterville, Me., has been burned. One inmate, a girl of fifteen, was burned to death. Thirteen escaped.

JOHN A. PICKERING, aged seventy-two, one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of New England, committed suicide at Dover, N. H., by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause of the suicide was despondency.

THE keels of United States cruisers Nos. 5 and 6 were laid at Bath, Me.

IN consequence of the shortage in the Arkansas State Treasury there is no money to pay the members of the Legislature.

THE First Arkansas Valley Bank at Wichita, Kan., suspended payment. It is the oldest bank in Southern Kansas, and its assets are at least double its liabilities, which are $125,000.

MAYOR WARD, of Palestine, Texas, who assaulted Rev. Sam Jones a few days ago and was thrashed by the evangelist, has been asked to resign by a mass meeting of five hundred citizens.

ROBERT MCELROY'S retail dry goods store, at Detroit, Mich., was gutted by fire. Loss $175,000.

LAWYER J. A. SHIPMAN, of Kearney, Neb., is charged with forging notes and mortgages for $10,000.

THE Democrats and Alliance men of Oklahoma elected their tickets at the recent county elections.

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: United States Consuls, George R. Wright, of New York, at Prescott; John L. Waller, of Kansas, at Tamatave.

THE President issued a proclamation declaring that a satisfactory treaty had been made with Brazil under the terms of the reciprocity amendment to the Tariff bill and that the new arrangement would go into effect April 1, 1891.

LATE advices in regard to the recent uprising in Portugal are that 599 of the insurgents have been imprisoned in Oporto. The latest reports place the number of killed at 100.

THE Most Rev. Pelagio Antonio de Labastida y Davalos, Archbishop of Mexico, died in the City of Mexico a few days ago. He was born in Morelia, Mexico, in October, 1815.

A STATEMENT has been prepared at the Census Office showing the population of the District of Columbia by races. The statement shows that of the total population 230,392 154,352 are whites, 75,927 colored, 19 Indians, 86 Chinese, and 8 Japanese. The total increase in ten years has been 53,778, and of this number 30,346 are whites and 16,851 colored.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

DOES THE FARMER WANT HIGHER OR LOWER PRICES?

When the free trade demagogues try to persuade the farmer to look for relief from agricultural depression in lower prices for what he buys rather than in higher prices for what he sells they are trying to deceive him.

The enterprising, thrifty American farmer has greater interests as a producer than as a consumer. His income, as a rule, exceeds his expenditure. If he raises 400 bushels of corn, 200 will probably be all that he will need to devote to supplying his wants and he will have 200 bushels left over. That is, his interest as a consumer stands to his interest as a producer in the relation of 2 to 4.

But another element comes in to increase the concern of the farmer in debt in increasing the money value of his surplus corn. No matter how high the price of corn, the full value of the debt and the amount of the interest charged remain the same. If he receives $100.00 for the 200 bushels of corn he has saved he can cancel $100,00 of the debt If he gets $120 00 manifestly he is $20 better off.

As a matter of fact the new Tariff bill does not on the whole increase the price of living to the farmer. Take the ordinary items of expense in his yearly account. The Tariff remains unchanged or has been lowered, or affects only indirectly and remotely, nearly every one of them Tea and coffee—two important items are untouched. While the finer cottons used by the wealthy and stylish have been generally increased, yet the common goods which farmers use have either been lowered or remain untouched. Prices of ready made clothing are not affected. Leather rates are either untouched or lowered. The chemical schedule is generally lowered,

To sum up, in a few words. three-fourths of the farmers' expenses are either untouched or lowered. The reductions more than overcome the increase of the other fourth, On the other hand, the direct tendency of the bill is to increase the price of everything he has to sell. It does not require the brain of a philosopher to gather from these conditions how the farmer will share in the benefits of the new Tariff.

A WISE SECRETARY.

One of the greatest achievements in our financial history was that of the late Mr. Windom in funding the enormous debt of $72,009,000 borrowed by the Treasury to carry on the war. This debt fell due in 1881, while he was Secretary of the Treasury in Garfield's Cabinet. At the time wise financiers believed that the Government would have to continue to pay 6 per cent upon its bonds. His success in the funding was another of the grand successes of Republican National financiering, unexcelled by the work of anything of the kind in the history of Nations. So, too, was his tiding of the recent threatened panic an evidence of his ability and wisdom in financial management.

Gentlemen of the democratic and mugwump press: Don't worry and fret; it isn't healthy, and besides, it will not effect Mr. Harrison's choice of a Secretary of the Treasury. The country is perfectly willing to trust Mr. Harrison is this matter, knowing that he will select the best man, all things considered, for this most important position.

We notice that the Professors of the University have established a course free of tuition especially for teachers, beginning March 15th, 1891 and lasting ten weeks. Those interested should write to President Battle for particulars.

Our exports of domestic manufactures of steel and iron increased from $14,000,000 in 1886 to $23,000,000 in 1890. Will our Democratic friends please reconcile this fact with their assertion that the tariff stifles foreign trade?

Since the passage of the McKinley bill the prices of nearly all commodities have continued to decrease, and there never was a time when the purchasing power of a dollar was greater than it is to-day.

Our exports of provisions have increased from $97,000,000 in 1885 to $136,264,000 in 1890. Should we wonder at the howl of the alien free trade enemies of American prosperity?

Under a protective tariff our export of cattle have increased from $12,246,000 in 1885 to $31,261,000 in 1890. The protective tariff is a deadly thing for the farmer, isn't it?

The President has nominated Ja's H. Young to be Collector of Customs at Wilmington. He has not yet been confirmed.

FARM PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Farmers about this time are looking with much anxiety towards their future operations, The best of them have made reduced profits in the past, others in great number with much exertion have hardly kept even with expenditures, while others have drifted backwards. Many find their debts increasing and they are at a loss what to do.

Careful and discreet decisions, and corresponding action, may turn the scale. The best farming requires some modifications, and it is gradually changing in its character during the lapse of years. It is therefore best not to hold on to the discarded past nor to waste money in building bridges over dried up streams. It is equally necessary not to be too hasty in adopting new practices before they are tested, nor to try to cross the river before getting to it.

There are certain farm crops and farm revenues which must always be retained by the great majority and on which the millions depend for their existence. Grain crops, the food of men and animals, will never become a thing of the past, When they prove profitable and bear good prices, too great an area may be devoted to them, and as a consequence the pendulum swings in an opposite direction with opposite results. The great secret of success with them is to keep up a steady and uniform production year after year, at the same time increasing the amount from the area by fertilizing, and by a perfect system of culture through the labor of horses, and a reduced amount of labor by hand.

Fifty bushels from a single acre is more cheaply raised than fifty bushels from five acres, even if a triple amount of harrowing and plowing is applied to the smaller area. If therefore the space devoted to a crop is too large to till well, reduce it; and make up the deficiency in size by cultivating accordingly. Do as little work as possible, and bring the labor of horses into action.

The public printing quarrel between Ashe of the *Observer* and Daniels of the *Chronicle*, has resulted in two personal encounters.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1891.

The President has long ago adopted the plan of President Lincoln of not crossing a bridge until he comes to it, and no man has ever been authorized by him to say that he would either sign or veto the free coinage bill, should that measure get through the House. It hasn't got through the House, and at the present time the chances seem rather against its doing so. The bridge which the President is now preparing to cross is the choosing of a suitable man to fill the place left vacant by the sudden death of Secretary Windom and it was to enable him to cross in safety that he asked Congress to extend the time for making the selection, which has heretofore been limited to ten days; and Congress has sensibly adopted his suggestion, as it might profitably have done in other instances, and passed a bill extending the time for filling the vacancy to thirty days.

Mr. Harrison is going about this difficult and important task with his usual caution and deliberation; he has no favorite for the position, and is determined to secure the best man that can possibly be obtained, and in order to ascertain who that man is he has invited the advice of prominent republicans in and out of Congress. When they all have had an opportunity to present the claims of those they think best fitted to perform the arduous duties of Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Harrison will carefully weigh the merits of the gentlemen suggested and make his selection. And I run no risk in predicting that he will make no mistake.

Both House and Senate have in the main been quietly jogging along on the regular appropriation bill this week, although the silver question was the cause of some personalities on the floor of the Senate between Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cockerell, of Missouri, and also in the committee room of the House committee on Coinage, between Mr. Bland, of Missouri, and Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, both members of that committee. The cause was practically the same in both instances—the opposition to free coinage, which is making itself felt here. Mr. Cockerell charged that the opposition was being manufactured by telegrams sent from here, and that Mr. Edward Atkinson was engaged in working it up. Mr. Dawes defended Mr. Atkinson, who although a democrat, is one of his constituents, and for a few moments it looked as if there would be blows passed between the two Senators. In the House committee room Mr. Bland charged Mr. Walker with trying to smother the bill in committee, and that gentleman warmly defended himself and said that his only object was to obtain the views of competent financiers before reporting the bill, and for that reason he favored granting hearings to all responsible business organizations that wished to be heard. The committee voted with Mr. Walker, but Mr. Bland said that the matter would be appealed to the House. There is a good deal of bad blood on this question, and the attempt will be made to pass a resolution discharging the committee from further consideration of the bill.

The National Legislative Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union are now in session here for the purpose of formulating a legislative programme. The council is composed of the presidents of the State Alliances. It is said that it will propose a modified substitute to take the place of the sub-treasury scheme.

The first reciprocity treaty under the McKinley bill has been negotiated with Brazil, and others are well advanced,

A DEFENSE OF THE DREDGE

Mr. C. C. Conway Says It Is the Oyster's Protector.- The Culling Law.

Baltimore Sun,

Mr. C. C. Conway, secretary of the Canton Oyster Exchange, in speaking of recent charges that dredging for oysters had largely destroyed the oyster beds of the Chesapeake, says: "Such statements are without foundation. We, who claim to know from a lifetime experience with the oyster in its growth and development, assert that the dredge has made rocks in our bay, sounds and rivers. It always enlarges and improves the rocks, and improves the size, shape, quality and flavor of the oyster wherever used. Instead of being the destroyer of the oyster and its rocks, it is a great friend and benefactor, enlarging the rocks and cultivating them, so that the young oyster may grow to maturity.

About the year 1849 when the gold fever was affecting our people, the dredging of oysters was first tried in the Chesapeake and in Tangier Sound. At this time the bay had only a few isolated bars or patches of oysters. We now find that by the use of the dredge it has become almost one solid rock from the Seven Foot Knoll to Point Lookout, at the Potomac river, except, of course, at the mouths of the rivers and in the immediate channel of the bay. These small patches and bars have been developed into enormous rocks by the use of dredges on thousands of vessels, spreading the rocks and seeding them with the oysters. The dredge, by its cultivating properties, has made Tangier sound the greatest oyster ground in the world and since 1849 it has produced, by its natural growth, more wealth than the richest gold mine of the Sierras. The dredging waters of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries rival in importance and profit the great seal fisheries of Alaska and the cod fisheries of Newfoundland, which have for years agitated the State Departments of the two greatest countries of the universe.

The dredge built the town of Crisfield, increased the towns of Oxford and Cambridge, and directly or indirectly built a great portion of East Baltimore. It made Canton what it is to-day—a live business locality. It created by its production the large steam oyster canning industry of Baltimore, which sends its products to the extremities of the civilized world. The dredge caused to be built all the great oyster-packing houses in Baltimore. Take it out of the question and there would not be such a house of any note in this great country of ours.

We now have the only remedy known to practical oystermen upon our statute books. That is the oyster culling law, and we need its rigid enforcement The law has not been enforced to the letter, but it has been fairly enforced in some sections of the bay; enough at least to see the good effects that are promised by its enactment.

We need no fine theories advanced or scientific planters on paper. We want every oyster measuring less than two and a-half inches to be left on the rocks to grow instead of being landed at some packing-house."

An Extract.

The following is an extract from the resolutions adopted at a Mass meeting held at Washington, N. C, on the 30th of January, 1891.

We believe in the development of our oysters both in area, quantity and quality, and that they should be utilized in any manner for use and profit provided such privilege is surrounded by such restrictions as will preserve and protect the public oyster grounds in our waters; that oysters can be successfully caught with tongs only in the comparatively shallow and quiet waters in the inlets and bays of the Sound, and in deep water only where such water is near the shore, and that there are large areas of natural oyster beds in the deep and open waters of Pamlico Sound where it is impracticable to take oysters except by dredging, and in these last waters have never heretofore been caught with tongs; that it is therefore an inevitable conclusion that there are some parts of Pamlico Sound where dredging should be allowed because the oysters can be caught by no other method.

That under the beneficial legislation of the past six years the catching of oysters and the various industries resulting therefrom have developed a hidden and hitherto unknown resource of the State so that it is now recognized as one of our great and growing industries, giving employment to thousands of deserving people where only a few years before a few hundred derived a partial support from it.

The tonnage charge on fertilizers takes the place of the old license on each brand, and is to pay for the necessary expenses connected with the fertilizer control, It is a protection to the farmer to have this control, otherwise millions of dollars' worth of fradulent and adulterated fertilizers will be sold to them.

Surprising Testimony.

Many physicians who have examined into the merits of B B B (Botanic Blood Balm), have been confronted with testimony which they deemed surprising, and thus being convinced of its wonderful efficacy, have not failed to prescribe it in practice as occasion required.

U. L. Cassidy, Kennesaw, Ga, writes: "For two years my wife was a great sufferer. Skilled physicians did her no good. Her mouth was one solid ulcer, her body was broken out in sores, and she lost a beautiful head of hair. Three bottles of B B B cured her completely, incredible as it may sound, and she is now the mother of a healthy three months old baby clear from any scrofulous taint."

A. H. Morris, Pine Bluff, Ark, writes: "Hot Springs and several doctors failed to cure me of several running ulcers on my leg, B B B effected a wonderfully quick cure after everything else had failed.

It is now thought to be certain that Raleigh will secure the Southern Immigration Exposition.

Digest of New Fertilizer Laws.

H. B. Battle, Experiment Station, Raleigh

The following digest of the new fertilizer laws just passed by the General Assembly will be of general interest. The law substitutes a tonnage charge instead of the privilege tax on the brand. Manufacturers or others must now pay a tonnage charge of 25 cents per ton on all fertilizers and fertilizing materials. Tags must be procured from the Commissioner of Agriculture to be attached to each bag before shipment to agents, dealers or consumers in this State.

It is a misdemeanor and a fine of $10 for each bag, for an agent or dealer to offer for sale any such fertilizer or fertilizing materials not properly tagged, or a consumer to remove it, or a railroad agent to deliver it. Fertilizers which now have a license to sell (secured last year) will not be required to pay the charge or to be tagged until expiration of their license. All others on sale must be properly tagged at once. Goods kept over from last season must be tagged to represent this fact, and all dealers are required to report the amount on hand at the close of the fiscal year on November 30th. No fertilizer can be sold with a content less than 8 per cent of available phosphoric acid, 2 per cent of ammonia and 1 per cent of potash. Kainit, cotton seed meal, for fertilizing purposes, and other fertilizing materials must now be inspected and analyzed, and possible adulteration so prevented.

One of the most useful articles that we know of is that famous household remedy for the baby, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

From irritation to inflammation and from inflammation to chronic catarrh is the route. but Old Saul's Catarrh Cure is a safe and effectual cure for diseases of the nasal passages. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all dealers.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A Great Amateur Photographic Contest Decided.—The Amateur Photographic Contest carried on by Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper has ended. The award of prizes was given last week and copies of the prize winners' pictures are given. The prizes range from a small amount of cash up to $200, and a prize schedule is announced for still another competition which is to follow immediately. The pictures in last week's Leslie's include a foreign page, a number of scenes of the Indian war, the picture of a noted Virginia belle, a page of views in the U. S. Senate during the discussion of the Lodge bill, &c Get it from your newsdealer. Price, ten cents.

February ECLECTIC offers a feast of able and timely papers on a variety of subjects. A mysterious people is discussed in the article on "The Druses of the Holy Land," and Mr De Ferre's description of the wonderful Water Cure at Worisofen, Germany, which excites only less talk now abroad than the Koch lymph, will be found very interesting. Mr. Jennings, M. P, analyzes very intelligently the great international commercial contest now raging in "The Trade League Against England." Other interesting papers are "The Dangers of Hypnotism;" "The Talent of Motherhood;" "The Journal of Sir Walter Scott," "Crime in Fiction;" "An Age of Discontent," and Sir George Baden-Powell makes a strong argument for the future of Canada as a British dependancy or, failing that, as an independent nation—anything rather than union with the States "The Problems of the Slums," as set forth in Ger. Booth's late remarkable book, "In Darkest England" is very interesting The short stories and poems are good

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians and used their treatment until he was not able to get around, They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar, bottle that he was much better, he continued to use it and is to day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung or chest trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

The Legislature.

Still a flood of local bills; also other bills—some wise and some otherwise. A bill in relation to master and servant has elicited considerable discussion. It provides that if any one shall entice any servant, cropper or tenant to violate his contract and leave his landlord, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and that the tenant or cropper who leaves his landlord shall be also guilty. A bill giving another cause for divorce also provoked discussion. It provides that if either husband or wife be convicted of a felony and flee the State and remain away for six months, it may be ground for divorce. Cale favored the bill and said there was a woman in his town chained to a man, and "she couldn't get away from him to save her life."

Give your pet dogs or cats Simmons Liver Regulator, when sick—it will cure them.

The Raleigh Visitor says: We have never known a time when the ladies took more interest in legislation than during the present session of the General Assembly. Every day finds a considerable crowd in the galleries of both houses, and they watch the progress of law making with all the patience of trained politicians.

Chicken cholera and pips prevented and cured by Simmons Liver Regulator

Under the new fertilizer laws it is unlawful for any one to remove any fertilizer for fertilizing material unless it has a printed tag showing that all charges are paid. This does not apply to fertilizers having now an unexpired license.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator in youth and you will enjoy a green old age.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time without the least danger of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SANNER BROS.,

Wholesome Commission Merchants for the sale of

FRESH FISH,

SOFT CRABS, TERRAPIN, GAME, &C.

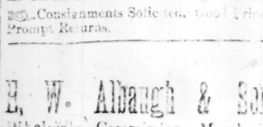
116 HOLLINSWORTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Consignments Solicited. Good Prices, Prompt Returns.

E. W. Albaugh & Son,

Wholesale Commission Merchants and Shippers of

FRESH FISH,



Terrapin, Oyster Fruit, Game

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A. W. HAFF.

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters

Etc. Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty

No Agents.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I will sell on Monday the 16th day of March, 1891, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest which B. C. Brothers has in the following real and personal property, to-wit All that tract of land in Nixonton township adjoining the lands of Luke Perry, Geo Woodhouse and lying on the main road leading from Elizabeth City to Newbegun Creek, containing 70 acres more or less. Said sale to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against said B. C Brothers in favor of J. S. Wilcox, said property having been heretofore levied upon by me according to law.

February 2, 1891. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank County.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I will sell on Monday the 16th day of March, 1891, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest which Dr. W. S. Temple has in the following described real property, to-wit One tract of land in Providence township adjoining the lands of Thomas C. Morgan, widow Reid, Mrs. McPherson and Sylvanus Sawyer, known as the McPherson land. One other piece adjoining the lands of Jasper Daily, Jno. L. Hinton and the Morgan heirs, the whole land containing about 350 acres. Said sale to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against said Dr W. S. Temple in favor Norfolk National Bank said property having been heretofore levied upon by me according to law

Feb. 9, 1891. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank County.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiffs vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as administrator of D. G. Bush, dec'd, Burtis Barber as Executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C.; that a summons has been issued against the defendants and returned not found as to Burtis Barber, executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, and the said Burtis Barber as the Executor will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday in March, 1891, at the Court House of said county, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief and judgement demanded in the complaint. This 8th day of January, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Harvey Terry Atty for plaintiffs.

FOR SALE.

One Jersey Full Calf. Solid color. Dropped August 2, 1890. From fine butter stock. Price $25. Address,

J. D FULMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFICS

1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facepain	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Swellings	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Vomiting	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
29	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
30	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS—

"Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (56 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

If you want to obtain the Highest Market price for your

FRESH FISH,

Game and Terrapin,

—SHIP TO—

L. A. Lee & Co.,

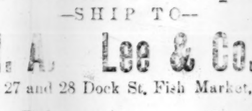
27 and 28 Dock St. Fish Market,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

O. S. HARDING & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH



Game and Terrapin,

Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.

Nos 9, 10, 6 & 37 Dock Street

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Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

Lobsters, Turtle, &c.

No. 18, Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

SAVE YOUR BOILER BY USING

CHAMPION

BOILER

COMPOUND.

It is a vegetable liquid, perfectly harmless, and is the cheapest, best and most easily applied. Does its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. A trial will convince owners of boilers of its superiority over any other compound. No chemical acids in its composition. Agents Wanted.

PETCHELL & LOUGHLIN,

52 Broad Street, N. Y.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the law, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA. DALLAS, TEX.

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Agents Wanted in this Section.

"ENOS, GA, 9 years being made by John R. Keeler, Utica, N. Y. Am a Carpenter, and can not make as much, but we can work together how to save them for to make a car in the least, and more as can get

ABSOLUTELY WATER-PROOF

O. K. BITUMINOUS BUILDING PAPER

FOR SHEATHING HOUSES.

We call attention to the novelty of its construction, it being composed of two sheets of paper, with an interposed layer of water-proof bitumen or asphalt, the whole united under pressure, making a sanitary mill-proof sheathing for the sides and floors of houses, that will last as long as the building upon which it is applied.

Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense.

A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.

Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.

Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet. Write for samples and prices. WM. A. ROOFING CO., 78 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

JOB PRINTING.

Having taken charge of the JOBBING Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I am prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing with neatness and dispatch, and at bottom prices. Give me a call.

LANE SIMONS.

BICYCLES!

ALL SIZES, STYLES & PRICES, FOR PEOPLE OF ANY AGE OR SEX.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE!

LARGEST BICYCLE HOUSE IN AMERICA.

AGENTS WANTED!

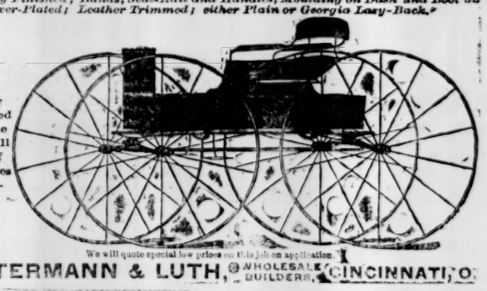
CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO.,

293 and 295 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

THREE QUARTER OPEN BUGGY Hung on Thomas Coil Springs, the best coil Springs in the world, also hung on Brewster or Elliptic Springs.

Finely Finished; Bands, Seat-Rail and Handles, Moulding on Dash and Boot all being Silver-Plated; Leather Trimmed; either Plain or Georgia Lazy-Back.

Write for our 56-page elegantly Illustrated Catalogue giving full details of all vehicles manufactured by us.



We will quote special low prices on this job on application.

RATTERMANN & LUTH, WHOLESALE BUILDERS, CINCINNATI, O.

You Must PAINT Your House.

Be Wise and consider the CONSEQUENCES of using injurious paints.

U.S. Gutta Percha Paint

IS ABSOLUTELY BEST

AN ELASTIC PRESERVATIVE.

Contains GUTTA PERCHA and other valuable gums combined with PURE LINSEED OIL, which gives greatest elasticity, durability and covering capacity and makes it water and weather proof.

Best Pigments, Pure Lead, Double Ground. As economical and absolutely reliable paint.

It expands and contracts without cracking and will stand in any climate.

The best, hence cheapest for both painters and consumers.

If your dealer is unable or unwilling to furnish you this paint or give you full information address sole manufacturers,

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GOLD MEDAL NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1884-1885.

HIGHEST AWARD American Inst. N. Y. 1887.

WHO HAS NOT HAD POOR HOSE?

I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE "SPIRAL"

300 lbs. PRESSURE

IS JUST AS EASY TO [illegible]

THE BEST

IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.

THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:

I. A single colored line running through it.

II. The patent mark "SPIRAL," patented March 30th, 1880.

III. The Corrugated band fastening hose to coupling.

IV. Corrugated coupling [illegible] shown in cut.

The "Spiral" Cotton Hose [illegible] no outside covering to hold moisture as other hose does, dries like a towel. Insist on getting this Hose, as some dealers will try to sell you an inferior one. Sample free if you mention this paper.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rubber Belting and Packing,

226 Devonshire St., BOSTON.

22 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 8 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

FIFTY THOUSAND COOKING AND HEATING STOVES PER ANNUM

With MANTELS, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN-WARE, and other goods in proportion is the productive capacity of the

Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THEIR STOCK of furnishings for the KITCHEN, the PANTRY, and the DINING ROOM is immense.

WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron, and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

EVERY DEALER should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

DREW'S YEAST POWDER

Superior to all Substitutes

For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.

Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

CHEF SAUCE

Not Tried It?

Well do so at once. It imparts a delicious FLAVOR to Poultry, Game and Meats. Once tested, never forgotten, THE SAUCE OF SAUCES.

NO EQUAL FOR ZEST AND PIQUANCY.

BUY OF YOUR GROCER, TAKE NO OTHER.

THE H. READ CO. (LIMITED)

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DAY'S HORSE POWDER
Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package. Sold by all druggists.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP
Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 CENTS A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
BULL'S For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, COUGH Incipient Consumption
and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists. SYRUP

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Laurence John. Postmaster—C. Culpepper.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor. COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. N. Ley, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder J. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achorse Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary; G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a specialty. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith.
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day
The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refitted and made first class It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON' N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph S. Long, Propr
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping a Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, February 11, 1891.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

☞Lent begins to day.

☞Take hold everybody now.

☞Either push or pull to keep moving on,

☞The steamer "Hattie" plys to and fro between South Mills and Norfolk.

☞Drs W. J. Lumsden and R. N. Cartwright have been commissioned by the Governor as Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the First Regim't of State Guard

☞A bill is before the Legislature to authorize the Commissioners of Pasquotank county to issue bonds and levy a special tax to pay the county's indebtedness.

☞On Wednesday last Mr. Ed. Owens, of Plymouth, in a fit of mental despondency, committed suicide by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol in his temple.

☞According to the Perquimans *Record* a few of the citizens of Hertford have met and "resoluted" on the oyster question. Among other things they declared:

"That believing fully in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we can't see the justice in any arrangement that deprives the whole people of a divine blessing intended no doubt by the Almighty Himself at the creation for their mutual good and enjoyment, that the pockets of a few may be filled with gold."

While the CAROLINIAN and the advocates of properly regulated dredging endorse all this, the action taken by those who adopted the resolutions was at variance with both its letter and spirit. They endorse the recent act of the Legislature which utterly ignored the doctrine of "equal rights" and unreservedly granted a "special privilege" to a certain class, confining the utilizing of the "divine blessing" to a narrowly limited number—to those who were until recently in ignorance of the rich beds of oysters the "Almighty Himself" had created for the "mutual good and enjoyment" of the *whole people*. Until science had discovered and skilled experience had revealed the wealth in our lower Sounds and estuaries the natives had been ignorant of its extent—their knowledge of it being limited to a comparatively small area in the waters; and but for the outside efforts made and action taken the greater part of this "divine blessing" would have remained in hidden "disuetude."

——In another column of this week's CAROLINIAN will be found a pertinent article on the subject of dredging, copied from the Baltimore *Sun*. The opinions of experts—those who "know from a life time experience with the oyster and its growth and development" are worth more than the rabid vaporings of a prejudiced Senator or the *ad captandum* declarations of those whose knowledge of the bi valve only extends to its preparation for the palate at the restaurant or the table! It has not been the dredging but the neglect to properly *cull* that has tended to deplete and destroy the oyster beds. And this suggests the remedy.

——The public oyster territory of our waters belong to *all the people*. That the industry should be regulated by stringent laws is conceded. But no "special privilege," such as the Hertford "resoluters" seem to favor, should be granted—none except it be to confine the "dredgers" to the deeper waters where the "tongers" cannot successfully operate. Require a rigid culling, and a tonnag tax and a license to meet the expense of patrolling and add to the State revenues. This would protect and benefit all.

——A word on another point. Because Elizabeth City has been selected as a favorable location for shucking and packing houses and canning factories, and because over two hundred thousand dollars was being paid out, not only giving employment to thousands of people but promoting almost every business interest both in the town and the surrounding country, some people living elsewhere, and who are not affected in any way, unable to conceal a jealous envy, have publicly manifested a willingness to lend their aid in a movement to check this growing and beneficent prosperity. Is it fair? Is it just? Already some of the packing houses have closed; others are unable to get full supplies, and new houses about to be built have been abandoned. Hundreds of needy poor, who were earning living wages, are thrown out of employment. To them the matter is a serious one. The people of Elizabeth City ask for no "special privilege," but having an equal right to and interest in the public oyster grounds they feel that they should have a voice in their regulation and management.

☞The decline of agriculture—a boy's refusal to remain on his fathers' farm.

——Small profit is better than sluggish goods—Robinson & Co.

☞The advertisement of Sanner Bros, Commission Fish Dealers of Baltimore, appears in this week's CAROLINIAN.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

☞The CAROLINIAN acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Report of the Librarian of the State Library. Thanks.

——Choice confectionaries, Canned Goods, Eggs, Plums, Peaches, &c, at Robinson & Co.

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of E. W. Albaugh & Son, Commission Fish and Game Dealers, Baltimore.

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞It does not follow that to live cheaply one must live meanly. The best comforts of life are not costly. Taste, refinement and good cheer are not expensive.

——A satisfied customer is the best advertisement—Robinson & Co.

☞The human race is largely divided into two classes—those who remain and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?" Reader, to which class do you belong?

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices*.

☞The Pasquotank Rifles have been paid for their Fowle's Folly "expedition" to render the civil authorities aid they *didn't need* to "enforce the oyster law." Each private received just $3.90 for his nine days service! This smacks of travesty on justice. Natives of Elizabeth City, they were called on to close an industry that was largely benefiting their town. Loyal soldiers, they responded, some of them at great sacrifice of business, and they got a fraction over *forty-three cents per day!*

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell*,

——OFFICE FOR RENT. The rooms in the Isi story of the CAROLINIAN Building, recently occupied by the Economist, are for rent, Terms moderate.

☞Is it that the average youth of to-day knows more geography in a minute than his father, when he was a schoolboy, knew in ten years, or is it that the father forgot nearly all of his knowledge immediately after closing the covers of his big geography? However that is, one thing is certain—that nine youngsters out of ten who can't count more years than they have fingers can 'floor" their whole group of grown-up families on mountains, lakes, rivers, cities and boundaries.

—Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:
Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope.

☞A large Mass meeting was recently held at Washington on the oyster question. Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted, from which extracts appear in another column of this week's CAROLINIAN. Among the speakers were Mr. S. T. Beckworth who stated that he specially represented the oystermen of Ocracoke and other sections of Hyde county and that he could agree to nothing that would be prejudicial to their interests; that in substance he favored the resolutions and believed there was nothing in them objectionable to those people.

——A quick quarter is better than a slow dollar—Robinson & Co.

☞The steamer "Nellie B. Dey," Captain John Dudley, chartered by the State to be used in executing the oyster laws, was in our port on Wednesday. The patrolmen number 18 and are in charge of Capt. Adam Warren, of Washington. A representative of the CAROLINIAN interviewed him. He came here to obtain the cannon loaned from Virginia to the "Rifles" on their recent military expedition, and he had a platform built on the vessel while here for it. He states that on his trip he had seen no dredge boats; that he would spend some time about the oyster grounds and that all violators of the law will be arrested and taken to port for trial.

——Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

LOCAL MENTION

Hot beds are being prepared.—More of the oyster men have left and the work at the packing houses has largely fallen off—Mr. W. W. Graves is at Philadelphia undergoing medical treatment.—There has been a new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Preyer on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is a bouncing boy. All doing well.—To meet their accumulated orders the Mill of Kramer Bros. & Co, is running day and night.—The desk in the sitting room of the Albemarle House has been neatly refitted and the spaces are now full of business cards.—A horse recently purchased by Mr. C. W. Overman indulged in a regular run-away one day last week, leaping over the Court House fence and back again and making it lively for some time.—It is already demonstrated that the "tongers" cannot supply the packing houses and canneries.—It is strange how some men will admit that they are fools, yet if any one else tell them so they will get hopping mad right away.—The sum realized at the "presentation" at the Hall near Canal Bridge on Wednesday night for the benefit of the A. M. E. Zion Church amounted to $88 93. It was quite a success.—Sorrow should always be taken in broken doses.—Though an apparent paradox, it is true all the same that when a girl dislikes a suitor she steels her heart against him, but when she likes him she lets him steal it:—It is only a little over a month since New Year and already the "old round" with many begins again.

"Swear off," "refrain," refil the cup
To strengthen feeble constitutions;
The barrooms are fast filling up
With broken New Year's resolutions:

—The CAROLINIAN makes it a point to give all the news. Its news departments, local and general, are fuller than any other paper.—Rev. Mr. Levy, pastor of the colored Methodist Church, is off on a short visit to his family who are still at Fayetteville.—A man who has met with recent reverses, in giving an account of it the other day said, "The blind wheels of bad luck have run over me." It seemed a new way of expressing it.—A pretty girl doesn't object to reflections on herself when they come from the looking glass. Of course not.—One of the school boys propounds this problem: "What interest does View pay Distance for lending him enchantment?"—When the grocer presents his bill you usually have to give him several bills to liquidate it.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate to amend the Charter of Elizabeth City. The CAROLINIAN has inquired what the proposed amendments are, but nobody appears to know. Why so much secrecy?—A cynic writes:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long"
A poet wrote, oh, years ago
To make a little song.
But *woman* wants all she can get
And wants it just as long.

—Fresh white shad are already appearing in this market.—Mr. Jos. E. C. Bell, of Shawboro, on leaving town for home the other day, his horse took fright and ran away, throwing him from the buggy, hurting him considerably.—The different Churches were well attended Sunday morning and night.—Said a down county Democrat the other day on renewing his subscription, "I don't feel able to take more than one local paper so I take the CAROLINIAN because it gives the *news*."—The list of jurors for the March term of Court appears in another column.—If you have anything to sell, insert it in this paper and everybody will see it.—The new street from upper Main to the Elizabeth City Fair Grounds Avenue is an improvement. Several new building have already been put up on it.—Miss Folmer, of Pennsylvania, is visiting her friend Miss Grace Melick.—The ground hog is getting in his work about as well as could be expected.—

The man with prudence not over stocked
Is very apt to "go off half-cocked"

—Mr. F. M. Grice has purchased the building now occupied by the Fire Department. He proposes ere long to erect a handsome dwelling on the lot.—The Society Ball at the Albemarle on Monday night was a really pleasant one. Visitors from Edenton and elsewhere were in attendance.—In a ramble over town the other day the CAROLINIAN reporter counted ten more new buildings going up.—A lodge of a new order called the "Progressive Endowment League" has been organized here.—Ben Terrell, the Texas Alliance orator, delivered an address at the Court House yesterday.—A Board of Medical Examiners of the Pension Bureau, with head quarters here has been appointed, with Dr. W. W. Griggs, president; Dr. W. J. Lumsden, treasurer and Dr. J. E. Wood, secretary.—Mrs. S. S. Fowler, of Philadelphia, is on a visit here.—

A full fledged "Chinee,"
With the name of "Son Lee"

has opened a laundry on Road St.—Judge Albertson has returned from a visit to Nag's Head.—"The Stolen Will" was performed by our Amateur troupe at the Opera House on Monday night and, by request, was repeated last night. The large audiences appeared to appreciate and enjoy it. The proceeds for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.—Mr. G. H. Toadvine, of Salisbury, Md, has moved his family here. They occupy the handsome new house erected by Mrs. Bradford on Church street.—Miss Rennie Aydlett of Camden, is visiting her brother E. F. Aydlett esq, on Road street.

Always keep the bottle handy,
Do not place it out of sight,
For it cured our little Andy
Who was coughing day and night,
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Veni! Vidi! Vici! This is said of Salvation Oil for it conquers the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia at once. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Arthur L. Smith, of Charlotte, has been appointed Inspector General of the State troops vice F. H. Cameron, resigned.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

List of Jurors

The following is the list of jurors drawn for Pasquotank March term of Court: W. M. Blount, Geo. W. Cobb, N. B. Lowe, Constant G. Fearing, T. C. Perry, Dan'l Bright, Ransom Bowe, J. M. Weeks, T. S. Only, N. W. Heath, J. A. Kramer, Lemuel Griffin, Jno. W. Sykes, J. W. Edney, Charles Harris, E. B. Eason, W. W. Mann, W. T. Harris, W. R Speight, G. W. Twiddy, D. D Raper, G. W. Brothers jr, S. P. Wilson, J. W. Stokely, Andrew Bailey, Jno. W. Johnson, Jos. A. Wood Dennis Overman, W. G. Underwood, W. G. Overman, P. S. Shipp, Elisha Lister, Edward Davis, Benj. James jr, Chas Reid, E. W. Daily.

I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator, and it deserves all the praise it receives.—Dr D. W. Atkinson, Siloam Springs, Ark.

The Governor has offered $200 reward for Philo Moore, white, who killed Lee Murdock who was an officer and tried to arrest Moore.

Painting the town red means headache in the morning. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents it.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

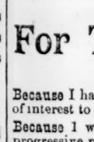
MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, *71 Broadway, New York, February 2, 1891:* The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk Southern R. R. Co, for the election of nine Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, March 5th, 1891, at 11:30 A. M. Transfer books will remained closed from February 21st till March 7th, 1891.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BENEDICT, Sec'y

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

I PAY
For This Space,
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
The Best People
Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All Thinking People
Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a
High Grade of Quality.
Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

North Carolina Phosphate.
We are now manufacturing, at our new Mill, a very superior fertilizer, which we have named
The North Carolina Phosphate
It is composed of ground oyster shells, bones, potash, etc. It will be the best fertilizer in the market for field crops, especially corn, cotton, potatoes' peanuts, turnips, etc. We can furnish it in bags at $20 per ton.
N. R. Zimmerman & Co
Elizabeth City, N. C.

D. L. Dowd's Health Exorcisor.

(TRADE MARK)
FOR BRAIN WORKERS AND SEDENTARY PEOPLE: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths, Athlete or Invalid, A complete gymnasium: Take up but 6 in. sqr. floor room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for Illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical & Vocal Culture, 9 East 14 St. N. Y.

Executor's Notice.
The undersigned having qualified as Executors upon the estate of Wm. B. Pritchard before the Superior Court Clerk of Pasquotank county on the 13th day of December, 1890, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against it to present them on or before the 13th day of December, 1891, or this notice will be relied upon as a bar to their recovery.
W. F. PRITCHARD,
H. M. PRITCHARD.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.
Schedule in Effect December 8th, 1890.
Norfolk Southern Railroad Mail and Express Trains, southbound, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 11:45 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:20 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:40 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers, also with Albemarle & Pantego Railroad Steamer for all stations on Alb & P. R. R, Bay River and South Creek.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH.
Fast Freight and Passenger Line.
The new and elegant Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Lane for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.
Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City. Steamer Vesper will make semi-weekly trips between Elizabeth City and Washington, for freight only.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. Pendleton Shed, Light st; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the Central Office of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,
M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendant.
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

*
SALOMONSKY.
*

ICE AND COAL!
RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
☞A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Casketz kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine
Many little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jos. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. does cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. New and wonderful. Partiulars free. Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jos. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. does cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. New and wonderful. Partiulars free. E. C. ALLEN, Box 880 Portland, Maine

Consider for a Moment
When you are planning your Christmas gifts that there are places where a barrel of flour will be more useful than a manicure set, and a good cook will bring more comfort than a volume of bad poetry. We recognize that a Grocery and Hardware stock does not contain many of those jim cracks and gew-gaws now commonly known as Holiday Goods, but if you want to send real comfort and gladness into a family please remember that there is nothing more useful or acceptable than will be found in our Store. What we have for this purpose is of the best and finest.
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oil: Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c., &c
☞FULL STOCK, GOOD QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES☜
ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE
Wants of the People.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
☞I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of☜
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
——If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.——
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

H. Hiltgartner Sos
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

Horses & Mules
FOR SALE.
I now have, at my Stables, a fine lot of Horses and Mules adapted for farm, road dray and cart use.
ALL CAN BE SUITED.
Will sell them cheap and on easy terms,
T. S. WHITE,
ELIZABEEH CITY, N. C.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH
Is a saponaceous, transparent liquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygienic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is delicately scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath. It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice*. It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Sick*.
It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, president Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Richard Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*
PRICE 25 CENTS.
POND LILY CO., Washington, D.C.
For Sale by Dealers in Toilet Articles.
News.—We believe in advertising a good article and have experimentally adopted the plan of combining with other interests for mutual benefit in that line. For instance, our arrangement with a book store (one of the oldest stands in Washington) enables us to supply our patrons with any publication they may desire, at lowest rates, by mail or otherwise. That with a reporting firm (the leading member of which was GENERAL GRANT'S first stenographer and last secretary), enables us to promptly respond to any call for shorthanders, typewriters, typewriting accounts and so on. If you want to learn stenography, book-keeping, or a modern language, write us. Shorthand lessons by mail. Phonographic alphabet sent on receipt of stamp. In short, if you want information on any subject whatever, send stamp for reply and we will give it, or try to find some one who can.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $12 to $30 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 880 Portland, Maine.

The Press,
(NEW YORK.)
--FOR 1891:--
DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.
6 pages, 1 cent. 20 p. 4 cts. 8 or 10 p. 2 c.
The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.
A Newspaper for the Masses.
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Circulation Over 100,000 Copies Daily.
THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge.
The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.
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Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.
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The Press Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.
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The Press has no superior in New York.
THE PRESS within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper published in America.
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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co,
—OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—
Washington, D. C

EYRAUD GUILLOTINED.

The Strangler of Paris Satisfies Offended Law.

Story of His Crime, Flight to America and Capture.

Michael Eyraud, the Strangler, has been executed by the guillotine in Paris.

The crime for which Michael Eyraud suffered death was the strangling to death of a notary named Toussaint Gouffe, in Paris, in July, 1889, with the assistance of Gabrielle Bompard.

Owing to the stern rules of the French administration of justice in such cases, only the most meagre details of the manner in which the strangler faced death are obtainable. It is certain, however, that he died with fortitude. When the Governor of La Roquette Prison, accompanied by the chaplain, entered the cell of the condemned man, he was found to be already completely and neatly dressed. When invited to drink a glass of cognac Eyraud shook his head in declination. All efforts by the chaplain, Abbe Faure, to administer religious consolation were declined.

When Eyraud had been pinioned to the plank the Abbe Faure bent over him to place upon his forehead a last kiss. With so much of contemptuous movement as his bonds would allow, and with an air of sullen resentment, the strangler repelled the priest. Then straightening himself out Eyraud awaited the knife.

A moment later the great knife dashed downward and the murderer's head fell away from the body and dropped into the sawdust-filled basket beneath the platform. Death came simultaneously with the blow of the knife.

The body of Eyraud has been handed over to his relatives.

Eyraud's Career.

Eyraud's career was a deplorable one. At the age of thirteen years his conduct was such that his father was obliged to send him to a reformatory. When nineteen years old he enlisted in a Chasseur regiment from which he was transferred to the Foreign Legion. He served in the war between France and Mexico. He deserted from his regiment and joined the guerrillas under General Juarez, to whom he betrayed the position of the French forces. For this crime he was tried by a French court martial and condemned to death. The amnesty of 1869 enabled him to return to France. After his return he led an adventurous life, committing robberies and other crimes.

Gabrielle's acquaintance he made on the street. She is not really beautiful, but a graceful figure, piquant face and pretty eyes have gained for her the soubriquet of La Belle Gabrielle.

Early in July, 1889, the funds of the firm were running low and the thought came of inveigling some rich man to Gabrielle's house and robbing him. Remi Launly, a lawyer of good practice and fifty years of age, was a first selected, but was afterward discarded for Gouffe, who was reputed to be wealthy. The murder was carefully planned. A block and tackle was inserted in the ceiling of the room and concealed by a curtain. Gabrielle was to playfully place her garlike about Gouffe's neck and pass the ends to Eyraud, who was to be stationed behind the curtain. He was to attach the ends to a rope, which he was to pull, lifting Gouffe in the air and strangling him. A large sized trunk to hold the corpse was procured and Gabrielle made a log in which to put the dismembered remains.

The evening of the tragedy Gabrielle and Eyraud dined at a restaurant near the Madeleine. They drank champagne freely and at half-past seven o'clock arose from the table. Gabrielle went immediately home and Eyraud soon followed and concealed himself. It was not long before Gouffe appeared, according to agreement. He at once sat down to talk to Gabrielle. The crime was committed as it had been planned. When they lowered Gouffe he was dead. They searched his pockets, but found only $30 there.

After the murder Eyraud took off all of Gouffe's clothes and then cut up the body, putting the pieces in the trunk and left the house, leaving Gabrielle there alone with it. Gabrielle took his money and keys. Eyraud went to his room and without a light he hunted about in the dark, but found nothing. He then went back to the Rue Trousan du Coudray and thence home, where he slept heavily.

The next day they set out for Lyons with the corpse in the trunk. It was deposited in a ditch and subsequently found. An inquest was held, but the man was not identified. He was quickly buried in a common grave, in which other remains were deposited at the same time. The official who was responsible lucidly tied a bit of string around Gouffe's feet and when an examination was ordered the body was identified by this means.

Meanwhile Gabrielle and Eyraud came to America. They lived awhile in New York City and then made their way to the Pacific coast. While there they met a Frenchman named Garanger. He was returning from Japan when he met Eyraud and Gabrielle. Eyraud and Garanger agreed to start in business together and Garanger advanced $1000. Eyraud asked the latter to take his daughter, as he called Gabrielle, back to France.

Shortly after their arrival in Paris Gabrielle showed Garanger a copy of *Le Petit Journal* containing an account of the Gouffe crime and confessed that she was the Gabrielle mentioned in it. At his su gestion she went with him to the Prefect of Police and told the story of the crime.

Then began a thorough search by detectives through Canada, the United States and Mexico for the chief criminal. Last May he was discovered in the Hotel Roma, in Havana, where he lived under the name of Miguel Doski. Arrived in Paris he soon yielded to the close questioning of the police and confessed all his guilt.

A remarkable feature of the crime was the attempt to show that the Bompard woman was not morally responsible for the part she bore in the crime; that she acted under hypnotic influence, obeying the suggestions of Eyraud. The defence was ingeniously offered and well supported, and may have had some effect in saving Gabrielle from the full penalty of her crime. Strong efforts were made to secure a commutation of Eyraud's sentence, but without effect.

A SHORT REVOLT.

An Abortive Attempt to Create a Portuguese Republic.

A tremendous sensation was caused at Oporto, Portugal, by what may turn out to be a revolution against the authority of the Government. Three regiments of infantry, comprising a part of the garrison, openly revolted. The remainder of the garrison, including the Municipal Guard remains loyal to the Government. The population of Oporto held aloof from the movement. It is alleged that the object of the mutineers was to establish a Portuguese republic.

Shortly after the beginning of the revolt the insurgent troops and a portion of the Fiscal Guards, led by two non-commissioned officers, seized the Hotel de Ville, in Dom Pedro Square, and proposed to there and then declare a republic. However, a strong body of loyal troops, composed of artillery and fusileers, promptly surrounded and laid siege to the Hotel de Ville. When that building was well surrounded the artillery opened fire on it, and soon caused the bricks to fly about the heads of the insurgents, who defended the building. The bombardment of the Hotel de Ville by artillery was followed by a combined, well-led and cleverly directed infantry attack upon the insurgents' fortress. The fusileers behaved grandly, keeping up a rattling fire and advancing at the same time. The result was that, after a feeble resistance, the insurgents surrendered unconditionally. The loss on both sides was slight. The insurgents will be tried by court-martial, and, in all probability, the ringleaders will be shot.

The storekeepers have thrown down the barricades from the windows and doors of their houses, and everybody is congratulating everybody else that the insurgent outbreak was not so serious as people at first expected it would be.

A HORRIBLE ACT.

An Insane Widow Kills Her Two Children and Herself.

A dispatch from Horton, Kan., says: "News reached here of a horrible act of an insane woman who has been living on a farm seven miles west of here. Mrs. Henry Wysong was left a widow two years ago, with three children, the youngest four years of age. This winter she has been almost destitute. The fear of starvation so preyed on her mind that she attempted to kill her children and herself. The oldest, a boy of twelve, escaped from her after she had cut his throat with a knife, and then ran to a neighbor, giving the alarm. The neighbor hurried to the house, which he found in flames. The woman had killed the remaining two children, and after inflicting fatal wounds on herself had set fire to the house. The three charred bodies were found. The boy who escaped will live."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY has 9275 breweries.

THE war is over in Buenos Ayres.

JAPAN has over 11,000 electric lights.

TERRIFIC snow storms prevailed in Russia.

MISSISSIPPI has a girls' industrial college.

THERE is another dynamite scare in England.

NATURAL gas has been discovered in Chicago.

AN epidemic of smallpox is raging in Texas.

SPAIN is experiencing extremely cold weather.

THE River Seine has flooded Brussels, Belgium.

HEAVY snow storms are reported throughout Greece.

VIENNA, Austria, now boasts a population of 1,300,000.

THE Italian deficit for 1891 was estimated at $12,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., now has ten electric street railways in actual operation.

MEN, women and children are reported starving in Galway, Ireland.

THERE are one thousand more men teaching school in Ohio than women.

IT is possible that Germany may repeal the prohibition against American pork.

THE English Court went into mourning ten days for Prince Baudouin, of Belgium.

CANADA imported more than a million tons of American anthracite coal in 1890.

THERE were 2213 locomotives built in the United States in 1890, against 1860 in 1889.

OFFICIAL report is made that the invested funds of Harvard College amount to $7,121,854.

THE present population of the world is estimated by a British scientist at 1,468,000,000.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois decided that a felon could not waive his trial by jury.

THE Chilian Revolutionists are reported to have plenty of funds and are gaining headway.

THE City Council of St. Louis, Mo., has passed the bill for a new Union Depot to cost $800,000.

THE inhabitants in thirty-two counties in the western part of Nebraska are reported in sore distress.

A $100,000 gymnasium is to be erected at the West Point Military Academy by the Government.

WHITE people in several towns in Oregon have banded together and driven out the Chinese by force.

AN English syndicate has purchased the Eureka manganese mines in Page County, Va., for $200,000.

A HOSPITAL for consumptives will be built at Denver, Col. A large supply of Koch's lymph is on the way.

THE supply of natural gas at Columbus, Ohio, is expended, and the fixtures are being taken from the houses.

THE King of Siam has sent six young men of his kingdom to a Pennsylvania medical college to educate them as doctors.

THE press and land owners of Portugal are becoming alarmed at the dearth of cultivators, and demand that the Government shall put a stop to emigration, as husbandry is suffering.

AT Girard College, in Philadelphia, there are now 1580 pupils who are clothed, fed and educated from the income of the Girard estate, $500,000 being expended annually for this purpose.

THE Census Bureau has issued a statement of the population of Alabama by races. The total population is given as 1,513,017. Of this number 830,795 are whites, 681,431 are colored, 750 are Indians, and forty are Chinese.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

KING KALAKAUA'S name meant "Day of Battle."

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL will visit this country in the spring.

HISTORIAN BANCROFT considered 250 words a good day's work in composition.

PRESIDENT LYMAN J. GAGE, of the Chicago World's Fair Board, has resigned.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S income is $681 per hour, day and night, Sundays included.

MRS. ABRAM S. HEWITT heads an association in New York to enable women to study law.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has often said: "I should wish to be a journalist were I not a King."

THE only physician in the next United States Senate will be Dr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, rides on horseback to and from the State House every day.

THE late Duke of Bedford owned 86,000 acres of land in Great Britain, including a square mile of London itself.

THE German Emperor's youngest son was baptized recently in Berlin, receiving the name of Joachim Josef Humbert.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S present hobby, according to an interviewer, is a little wren, which flies about his room and eat out of his hand.

ELECTRICIAN THOMAS A. EDISON is said to regard his deafness as a blessing in disguise. It enables him to think and plan in perfect quiet.

IT is said of Queen Victoria that no other woman in the world accepts and accomplishes during every twenty-four hours so many tasks as does her Imperial Majesty.

MRS. MAY FRENCH SHELDON, who is to lead an expedition to the Congo in Stanley's footsteps, is a physician of no mean ability, and has also won a reputation as an author and sculptor.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BERRY, who had command of the expedition sent out to relieve the Arctic explorer De Long, is now stationed at Memphis, Tenn., in charge of the light-house district.

JAY GOULD goes to bed every night at ten o'clock, does not drink tea or coffee, eats with great regularity and takes admirable care of his health, but the pace of Wall street has told upon him nevertheless.

DURING the forty-nine years of his life the Prince of Wales has drawn $16,500,000 from the public treasury of Great Britain, and his debts, it is said, now amount to about $8,000,000. He continues to grow stout and gray.

THE number of national banks in the South is 580, with an aggregate capital of $90,763,705, an increase during last year of 104 banks and $10,983,000 in capital. Only two Southern national banks failed during the year 1890.

AN interesting series of experiments has been ordered by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The purpose is to ascertain the practicability and cost of extending the free delivery service to small towns.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	5 00	@	5 60
Lambs	6 25	@	6 85
Hogs—Live	3 80	@	4 10
Dressed	4½	@	6½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 35
Patents	5 15	@	5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 10⅜	@	1 12½
Rye—State	81	@	82½
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	81
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	61½	@	63
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	56½
Mixed Western	50	@	54
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	90
Lard—City Steam	8	@	24
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	25
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	19
Factory	11	@	10½
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10½
Skims—Light	—	@	8½
Western	7½	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	24	@	24½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 90	@	4 00
Flour—Winter Patent	4 85	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 09	@	1 10
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	57¼	@	57½
Oats—No. 2, White	50⅝	@	51
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	95

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	21	@	24

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5
Lambs	6	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	4	@	4½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Feb	1 02¾	@	1 04¼
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Feb	61¾	@	62
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	43½
Potatoes	90	@	1 10
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Obeese—Fair skims	6	@	8

MINERS DROWNED.

An Engineer's Mistake Results in a Frightful Disaster.

Two Score of Men Perish at Jeansville, Penn.

Eighteen men entombed in watery graves mark the result of the most awful mine horror that has ever occurred in Hazleton (Penn.) coal region. Jeansville, the pretty little mining village of J. C. Haydon & Co., two miles across the mountains from that place, is the scene of the disaster.

At 10:30 o'clock on a recent morning two miners, Patrick Coll and Charles Boyle, were at work in a breast of the mine of J. C. Hayden & Co., at Jeansville. They were drilling a hole and struck a vast body of water. In a few moments the entire slope was flooded, and eighteen men had perished in the rush of the waters.

There were twenty-five men at work in the slope at the time of the accident. One of the seven who escaped said that at first there was a rumble like the sound of an approaching train. In a moment there was a fierce blast of wind and the lamps were extinguished. There was a cry: "For God's sake run for your lives!"

William Breslin, who escaped, sail he cried out to a companion named James Griffiths to run. Griffiths's light went out, and that was the last Breslin saw of him. Breslin tried to run for the bottom of the slope, but made slow progress in the dark. Then Boyle and John Nellins came running out of the gangway toward him. Nelins's lamp was burning, and by its aid they reached the bottom and then clambered up the slope. The water came on with a rush, and in less than five minutes the water had raised 624 feet to the mouth of the slope, the pitch of which is eiguty-three degrees.

John Watkins and John Morgan also escaped. They heard the cries of Boyle and Coll to fly, and with great presence of mind they ran to an old air course and bursting open a brattice inside, made their escape. They dragged a frightened Hun with them and saved his life also. He was too frightened to make a move to escape, and with great courage Morgan and Watkins dragged him along at the risk of their own lives.

Boyle and Coll, the two miners who tapped the deadly flood, strangely enough were saved from death. The water forced them along, and at last, as they were being shoved past an air way, Boyle pulled Coll in and the two managed to escape.

The names of the drowned men are as follows: Bernard McCloskey, single; Patrick Kelley, single; James Ward, wife and eight children in Ireland; Laurence Reed, wife and five children; Edward Gallagher, wife and two children; Samuel Porter, single; James Griffiths, wife and one child; Harry Ball, wife and six small children; ten Hungarians—Warzil Frinko, single; Joseph Matuscowitz, married; John Tomonoski, Thomas Jake, John Burns, James Baldski, Michael Mith, Mike Palashall, and one unknown.

The scene of the disaster was in the lower lift or working of J. C. Hayden & Co.'s No. 1 slope. The upper gangway was worked out five years ago, and eighteen months ago the pumps were taken out. The workings gradually filled up with water. Many of the old miners knew of the presence of the water and trouble had been feared. None of the workmen had had any idea that the lower workings were driven so close to the water. As quick as the news of the disaster reached the surface hundreds of people flocked to the mine, but as there was nothing to see they soon left, and the scene around the mine was totally different from the heartrending scenes usually witnessed on such occasions.

It will take at least a week for a pump out the water, the colliery owners say, but experienced miners think that it will take a month. Pumps are now taking 1500 gallons a minute from the mine.

The accident is charged by some people to the oversight of the mining engineers in not notifying the workingmen of the proximity of such a great body of water. J. Hayden & Co. are very wealthy operators. The same company operates mines at Mahanoy City, Penn.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

47TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the Journal, as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Windom, who was formerly a member of that body.

48TH DAY.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Mr. Cameron for his new term....Mr. Cullom presented two resolutions of the House of Representatives in the Illinois Legislature. He said that they instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the Free Coinage bill and against the "Force bill"....The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and laid aside....The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up; but it was laid aside informally and pension bills on the calendar were proceeded with. There were 110 bills passed, among them bills giving pensions of $50 a month to the widows of General Buell, General Starkweather, Major Gordon, of the Fifth Cavalry; General Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Brigadier-General Abraham Duryee and General Edward F. Noyes. Also the House bill granting a pension of $100 a month to General Franz Sigel. The bill to pension Mary Anne Dougherty was objected to and went over.

49TH DAY.—The Senate met after the funeral of Mr. Windom....Mr. Turpie introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the several States....The Fortifications bill was considered, the defencelessness of the country coming up for debate....The Hawaiian Treaty and its relations to the Tariff bill were discussed.

50TH DAY.—The House bill extending the time to thirty days for which the President may designate a temporary succession in the Cabinet was passed....The Fortification bill was discussed and some amendments were adopted....The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill for a public building at St. Paul, Minn., reducing the amount from $1,500,000 to $800,000.

51ST DAY.—The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed....The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy bill. There was only one amendment (and that one to the amount of $3000) offered to the bill. It was agreed to and the bill passed....The Pension Appropriation bill was then taken up and went over as the unfinished business.

52D DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates over $130,000,000....Mr. Ingalls made a statement regarding his recent position on the closure rule.

In the House.

45TH DAY.—At 12:10 o'clock the House as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Windom, adjourned. The Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. McKinley, Mills, Dunnell, Holman, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Forney, Vandeveer, Blount and Snyder.

46TH DAY.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill passed without opposition....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill....Public business being suspended, the House proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of the late Lewis Watson, of Pennsylvania.

47TH DAY.—The House met after the funeral of Mr. Windom....Mr. Ownbey was before the House and explained why he neglected its summons to testify before the Silver Pool Committee....The House passed a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to give the President thirty days, instead of ten, in which to nominate a successor to any Cabinet place made vacant by death or resignation.

48TH DAY.—In the debate on the Consular bill the Mizner and Reiser affairs came up for discussion....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported.

49TH DAY.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed.

50TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered....On motion of Mr. McKinley by unanimous consent it was ordered that during the remainder of the session the House shall meet at eleven o'clock.

ALL ABOUT A CALF.

A Quarrel Results in the Killing of Two Men and Two Horses.

Fine Gilliand, who killed H. H. Howe January 23, was killed by Deputy Sheriff T. T. Cook and Ranger James Putnam a few days ago about twenty miles from Marathon, Texas. Gilliand opened fire, shooting Cook in the leg. Cook and Gilliand's horses were both killed and Putnam's wounded. No house being nearer than fifteen miles to the place of the shooting Gilliand's body was left where he fell. Cook was brought to Marathon. The result of a quarrel over a calf has resulted in the killing of two men and two horses and the crippling of one man and one horse.

KING KALAKAUA'S last official act was to give instructions regarding the treaty between Hawaii and the United States.

KANSAS'S NEW SENATOR.

Sketch of the Career of Senator Ingalls's Successor.

WILLIAM PFEFFER.

William Alfred Pfeffer, who succeeds Senator Ingalls in the United States Senate after March 4, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 10, 1831. He is a self-made man. His schooling was obtained between the ages of ten and fifteen, when he attended the public school seven months of each year. At the age of fifteen years he was made master of a small district school, and taught there until he was nineteen. In 1850 he caught the gold fever and went to California, where he remained two years. He made considerable money and returned to Pennsylvania in 1852. There he married Sarah Jane Barber and removed to Indiana. He engaged in farming near Crawfordsville. There business reverses impoverished him and he went to Southwest Missouri where he continued a farmer. At the breaking out of the war he left the State and he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers. He served until June 26, 1865, having been detailed principally on detached duty as Quartermaster, Adjutant and Judge Advocate. During the two latter years of his service he devoted himself to the study of the law. At the close of the war he settled at Clarksville, Texas, practicing law. He remained at Clarksville until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, taking up a claim in Wilson County. He moved to Fredonia in 1872 and there established the Fredonia *Journal*, a weekly newspaper, at the same time continuing his law practice. Afterward he moved to Coffeyville, Coffey County, and established the Coffeyville *Journal*. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican and served one term. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880. In that year he moved to Topeka, assumed editorial control of the Kansas *Farmer*, and afterward bought the paper. He has been engaged in the publication of that paper ever since. Judge Pfeffer is an even six feet tall. He is quite as slim as Mr. Ingalls, being unusually narrow chested and of limb. Thick, black hair grows over his low, retreating forehead. His black eyes shine deep over a heavy, black beard, which reaches quite to his waist. His manner of speech is slow and deliberate, but not hesitating.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

How It Affects the Representation in Congress and the Electoral Vote.

Under the provisions of the Apportionment bill passed by Congress the total membership of the House of Representatives after March 4, 1893, will be 356, an increase of twenty-four over the present number. No State loses a Representative. One member each is gained by thirteen States, two each by four States and three by one State. This table illustrates the gain by States:

State.	Present number.	New number.	Gain.
Alabama	8	9	1
Arkansas	5	6	1
California	6	7	1
Colorado	1	2	1
Georgia	10	11	1
Illinois	20	22	2
Kansas	7	8	1
Massachusetts	13	13	1
Michigan	11	12	1
Minnesota	5	7	2
Missouri	14	15	1
Nebraska	3	6	3
New Jersey	7	8	1
Oregon	1	2	1
Pennsylvania	28	30	2
Texas	11	13	2
Washington	2	3	1
Wisconsin	9	10	1

Of the twenty-four new members, fourteen go to the West. Nebraska's quota of three is doubled. Minnesota and Illinois gain two each. One each is added to California, Colorado, Michigan, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. The South profits by the increase, but not so much as the West. If Missouri be counted a Southern State, that section gains a total of six seats. Four of these go to Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Missouri and the remaining two to Texas. In the Middle States, Pennsylvania gains two and New Jersey one. Massachusetts, with an addition of one, is the only New England State that shows a change.

Under the existing apportionment the electoral vote is 401. Under the new bill there will be 444 members in the Electoral College, requiring 223 to elect. The gain in electors by States is as follows:

States.	Present number.	New number.	Gain.
Alabama	10	11	1
Arkansas	7	8	1
California	8	9	1
Colorado	3	4	1
Connecticut	6	6	..
Delaware	3	3	..
Florida	4	4	..
Georgia	12	13	1
Illinois	22	24	2
Indiana	15	15	..
Iowa	13	13	..
Idaho	3	3	..
Kansas	9	10	1
Kentucky	13	13	..
Louisiana	8	8	..
Maine	6	6	..
Maryland	8	8	..
Massachusetts	14	15	1
Michigan	13	14	1
Minnesota	7	9	2
Mississippi	9	9	..
Missouri	16	17	1
Montana	3	3	..
Nebraska	5	8	3
Nevada	3	3	..
New Hampshire	4	4	..
New Jersey	7	8	1
New York	36	36	..
North Carolina	11	11	..
North Dakota	3	3	..
Ohio	23	23	..
Oregon	3	4	1
Pennsylvania	30	32	2
Rhode Island	4	4	..
South Carolina	9	9	..
South Dakota	4	4	..
Tennessee	12	12	..
Texas	13	15	2
Vermont	4	4	..
Virginia	12	12	..
West Virginia	6	6	..
Wisconsin	11	12	1
Washington	3	4	1
Wyoming	3	3	..
Totals	420	444	24

THREE PERSONS BURNED.

A Fire in an Oil Village Destroys Most of the Business Portion.

A fire at an early hour on a recent morning nearly destroyed the entire business section of the village of Cygnet, in the Ohio oil regions. Michael Slattery, Conrad Maloney, and his daughter Gertrude were all burned to death. The fire began in a frame building occupied as a millinery store by Mrs. Conrad Maloney, and probably was started from a gas jet which was burning near the ceiling.

Those who lost their lives were sleeping over the millinery establishment. Mrs. Maloney and a five-year-old child, who were sleeping in a rear room back of the store, escaped in their night clothes.

From the millinery store the fire swept along the street, destroying the barber shop of William Davis, the grocery store of Hermann D. Hahn, the dry goods and clothing store of W. H. Belknap and the hardware and oil well supply store owned by Shaw, Kendall & Co., of Toledo.

At this point the fire burned itself out for want of material. In nearly all the buildings clerks were sleeping, and many of them had narrow escapes. The total loss will be about $80,000, with about $30,000 insurance.

ORPHANS BURNED TO DEATH

Horrible Scenes at a Fire in an Asylum in Russia.

A terrible fire occurred in an orphan asylum in Moscow, Russia, on a recent night. The building was burned to the ground, and most horrible scenes were witnessed as the youthful inmates were being rescued. As it was nine children were burned to death, and a number of others were so seriously injured that their lives were despaired of.

The Failure

Of the kidneys and liver to properly remove the lactic or uric acid from the system results in

RHEUMATISM.

This acid accumulates in the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes inflammation and the terrible pains and aches, which are more agonizing every time a movement is made.

THE WAY TO CURE

Rheumatism is to purify the blood. And to do this take the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hosts of friends testify to cures of rheumatism it has effected. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"August Flower"

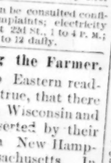
Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Head, Heals the Sores and Cures

CATARRH.



Restores Taste and Smell, quickly Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

$72 A WEEK $5000 and a beautiful Silk & Satin Dress, 20c.; best, 25c. LEMAIRE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry, N.J.

A.—MRS. DUNLEY, M. D., can be consulted confidentially on all female complaints; electricity given when beneficial. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; Brooklyn office, 19 Clinton St., 9 to 12 daily.

The Peasant Displacing the Farmer.

It may sound strange to Eastern readers, but it is nevertheless true, that there are more farms in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa that have been deserted by their owners than there are in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. In the New England States owners leave their farms because the labor spent in cultivating them is no longer remunerative, but such is not the case in the prairie regions of the West. There the owners of farms leave them for the reason that they can obtain sufficient rent from tenants to enable them to support their families in towns. Cities in several Western States contain hundreds of retired farmers. Springfield, Ill., and Janesville, Wis., are good examples of the towns where these absentee landlords reside. These retired farmers or absentee landlords take little interest in keeping up good roads in the townships in which their land is situated, or in sustaining schools of a high grade. As a rule they do not even keep up the improvements on their farms or commence new ones. They erect no substantial buildings, plant no orchards and vineyards, and set out no ornamental trees and shrubs. Their farms are worked, as mines and quarries are, for the amount of marketable material they can be made to produce. As their tenants ordinarily lease the land from year to year, they have no interest in making improvements. The result of this is the formation of a distinct peasant class, such as is found in Bavaria and Bohemia. In entire counties of Illinois and Wisconsin the English language is scarcely ever heard outside the large towns. The church services are conducted in a foreign tongue, and instruction is given in it in the schools. The intellectual condition of the people who occupy farms is not above that of the lowest class of laborers in our large cities. The townships they inhabit seem like detached portions of central Europe put down near the centre of the New World. Nominally these men may be citizens, for town politicians have had them passed through the naturalization mill; but they know little and care less about the institutions of the country.—*The Forum.*

The Gila Monster.

The gila monster—Heloderma Horrida—is an animal of the lizard species whose habitat is New Mexico, Arizona and the country lying northward. It is of such a poisonous nature that the natives shun it with a deadly fear. Its bite differs from that of other reptiles in fatally affecting the heart and spine. The gila monster has a skin of glossy black, scaly and orange-dotted. Gila is a Spanish word and is pronounced hela.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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READ "A Little Chat With Farmers." Fine book bound; paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c. Geo. A. Williams, 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

ARNO HOTEL, 28th St. and Broadway. Select family hotel; rooms en suite or single, $1 per day and upward.

TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here will Double in ANNUALLY from TWENTY to Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

Story of a Whale's Pluck.

We have received the following letter from Adelaide from Dr. Mannington Caffyn: "I send you an instance of pluck on the part of a whale. As far as I can learn it is the rarest thing for a whale not to fear a steamer. Captain Hepworth, British Naval Reserve, of the steamship Port Adelaide, was taking his sights one morning when he noticed a large sperm whale alongside, so close that his spouting wetted the deck. The creature had evidently lost his 'school' and mistaken us for one of his own species. He remained with us for four days and nights and traveled 890 nautical or 1025 statute miles without a rest, and, as far as one could gather, without food. He was never more than seventy yards away, and for the most part close against the ship, under her quarter where the draught made swimming easier for him. The length of the animal was about forty-seven feet. The first day he was very lively, diving frequently beneath the ship's bottom, on one occasion scratching himself severely. After that he kept close alongside like a tired Newfoundland dog. When he did come up the children amused themselves by throwing potatoes into his 'blow holes,' which were ejected with great force. If this monstrous mammal has any capacity for sorrow it must have been a pathetic moment with him when at last after his gallant struggle to stay with us he had to throw up the sponge and remain alone in the center of the Indian Ocean."—*Pall Mall (England) Gazette*

A Fact.

(From an Interview, N. Y. World).

In an interview with a leading drug-house the N. Y. *World*, Nov. 9, 1890, gives the following comment on the proprietors of reliable patent medicines:

"He is a specialist, and should know more of the disease he actually treats than the ordinary physician; for while the latter may come across says fifty cases in a year of the particular disease which this medicine combats, its manufacturer investigates thousands. Don't you suppose his prescription, which you buy ready made up for 50 cents, is likely to do more good than that of the ordinary physician, who charges you anywhere from $2 to $10 for visiting, and leaves you to pay the cost of having it prepared? The patent medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day disease. He leaves to the physician cases in which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He does this because in the treatment of such cases, there are often elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or which some physician has already determined, the patent medicine maker says fearlessly: 'I have a preparation which is better than any other known and which will cure you.' In nine cases out of ten his statement is true."

This is absolutely true as regards the great remedy for pain, St. Jacobs Oil. It can assert without fear of contradiction, that it is a prompt and permanent cure of pain. It can show proofs of cures of chronic cases of 20, 30 and 40 years' standing. In truth it rarely ever fails if used according to direction, and a large proportion of cures is made by half the contents of a single bottle. It is therefore the best.

OREGON has the name of raining twelve months in the year.

With "No Trade Secrets to Keep," carries a little book we hardly know how to name. It calls itself "PRINTER'S 20 TREES; Pointers Together too modest—does not give a notion of its real value. It is chuck full of practical information on printing growing from the highest sources, and just the information one wants. We haven't space to tell what it is like. We can only say, SEND FOR THE BOOK, for work from Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all.—*Printers'